The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,219 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *Second accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
† B. L. CATHAY	2983	550	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. CLYDE	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th ,,
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
EMPEROR OF INDIA	4116	800	L. Reeves	2nd Mar.
P. M. BALLARAT	4762	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4100	800	W. A. Deason	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3301	650	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	S. M. Edmonds	6th April
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamer marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	On or about
GANGES	4196 800	E. Stewart	30th Feb.
DECCAN	3422 550	F. W. Case	17th ,,
SURAT	3142 550	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
,, 520, ,, 350.
to Marseilles

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb. 1888.
STURA	...	,, 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 17, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR ..... C. Bechtinger ..... 25th Feb.
PANDORA ..... A. Trobits ..... 25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. "ARMENIA" SAILING 15th FEBRUARY.

THIS STEAMER of 3,400 tons register, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class Passengers. Books through to London (overland from Marseilles). The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

For rates of passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

LADIES' SCHOOL,

TREVIEW HOUSE, BRIDGE OF ALLAN,
Miss SAMPSON and Miss EWER.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.

FOR TERMS—Apply to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Bankers, Army and Passenger Agents,
28, Appollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse Hospital, Bowling under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1888, at noon, calling at Porbunder, Mangrole, Veraval, Muggodu, Verabunder, and Kutch Mandvie, is the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 6th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,985 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st January, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)

Rs. 16-8 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO. Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
	10	12	6	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10	12	6	0
Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.				
PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	13	8	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with [illegible] flavour and bouquet	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34	0	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs. as.
Soda Water, &c.,	... 0 12 per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c.	... 1 0 ,,

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY

IS a delicious old Mellow Whisky, in quality unrivalled, very soft, peculiarly fine in flavour and of the utmost purity.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET

A SOUND HIGH-CLASS CLARET.

Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.

THIS WINE, so popular in Australia, is fast gaining the esteem of the Public in India.

It is full-bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.

Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 15.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following on or before MONDAY, the 13th proximo, for the year ending 31st March, 1889.

1. Sale of right of collecting toll fees in the Municipal District.
2. Sale of right of collecting fees on baskets of vegetable and fish in the Town Market.
3. Sale of right of collecting fees on carts and baskets of vegetable in the Khar Market.
4. Lighting Municipal Street lamps.
5. Supplying sundry articles.

Conditions of Contract and other particulars can be had from the Secretary to the Municipality.

D. F. D'MONTE, Chairman,
Executive Committee, Bandora Municipality.
Municipal Office, Bandora, January, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS In case 15 flasks. A pure wholesome spirit.	10 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	21 0
TREACHER'S Dry, Unsweetened GIN A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	21 0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN High quality and delicate flavour.	17 8
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM	24 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	24 0

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY Specially adapted for medical use.	61 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	36 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY A very choice and matured spirit.	32
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY A sound and good peg Brandy.	28 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	22

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 28.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT, distilled in the Highlands of Scotland. A fine unblended genuine spirit. Price per doz. Rs. 24.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DESSERT SWEETS.

CHOCOLATES.
Napolitains
Per box, Ans. 14 to Rs. 2-4.
Christmas Crackers, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4.
NOUGAT.
Per box, Ans. 7.

PRALINES.
Best French, Rose and Vanille, Per lb., Re. 1-12.
Best French Sugared Almonds, Per lb., Re. 2-4.
TOFFEE.
Everton and Butter Scotch Ans. 6.

DATES.
Very choice, preserved, Per box, holding about 2½ lbs, Re. 1
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages. Per lb., Re 1-12

CALISSONS, ABRICOTINES, &c.

Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY, AND BYCULLA BRIDGE.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Temple house, Camp, POONA, AND BHOODWAR PETH, CITY.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAWN TENNIS KIT

BY

AYERS AND JAQUES.

BATS. BALLS. NETS
SHOES. PRESSES. &C.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

LIPP'S PIANOS.

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE., COGNAC,

FRANCE,

FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.

Apply to Cognac direct, or

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—

O. & I. BACOT, E. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, and many others.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS,

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

MASONIC BALL, FEB. 10.

BALL DRESS MATERIALS!

BALL DRESS MATERIALS!

WE can with confidence claim to have the LARGEST and MOST VARIED COLLECTION of BALL DRESS MATERIALS in Bombay. Our entire stock having been personally Selected by Mrs. SOUTHWELL in Paris and LONDON, WE therefore invite an EARLY INSPECTION from our NUMEROUS CLIENTILE.

SOUTHWELL & AUTSIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BEG to announce their first annual CLEARANCE SALE will close on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st February.

We are offering goods from all Departments at an enormous REDUCTION in PRICE and endeavour to give such advantages to the Public during the sale as shall ensure the clearance of the goods now offered from our well-known first-class Stock to make room for our New Seasons' Goods arriving every Mail. Below are enumerated some of the items, and a Visit to our Sale Room will be well repaid.

No goods exchanged during the sale.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Ribbons and Feathers.	Flowers and Sunshades.
Silks and Velvets.	Flouncings and Sateens.
Gloves and Laces.	Dress Materials and Dresses.
Hats and Bonnets.	Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Ties, Gloves, and Braces.	Shirtings, Cardigan Jackets, and Underclothing.
Hosiery, Shirts, and Collars.	Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.
Caps, Hats, & Helmets.	

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE & Co.,

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
[illegible] ROAD.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

Under the patronage of

T. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

AND

THE LADY REAY,

AND OF

T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

In aid of

THE CAMA HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, At 9-30.

"THE LADIES' BATTLE."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4. ENGAGED.

The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to sustain the characters in the above plays :—

Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Lang.
Mrs. Downing, Miss Van Overbeke and Mrs. Cowper.
Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. de Conroy.
Hamilton, R. A. ; Mr. Harris, R. E.
Mr. Dickinson, 103rd Regt., and Lieut.-Col. Cowper.

Plan of the Theatre at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE MR. CHARLES JOHN KIDD will sign our firm "per procuration."

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.

Bombay, 1st February, 1888.

THE OFFICERS COMMANDING 7-1 SOUTHERN DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY, will not be in any way RESPONSIBLE for any debts contracted by anyone belonging to, or in any way connected with, the Battery.

P. H. HAMMOND, Major R. A.

Colaba, 30th January, 1888.

WANTED.—By a firm in Madras, an ASSISTANT to work paper indent business. Must have a technical knowledge of paper and type. Salary to commence at Rs. 125 per month. Apply "G. W." care of FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 31st January, 1888.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1888, at 6 o'clock p.m.

H. C. BURDER, Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 30th January, 1888.

WYNAAD GOLD MINING Co., Ld. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the abovementioned Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of enabling the Liquidator to lay before the Meeting an account showing his acts and dealings, and the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted for the year ended 31st October, 1887.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES, Liquidator.

Bombay, 1st February, 1888.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA OF 1888. SAILING COMMITTEE.

CAPTAIN MAURICE BEAN, *Referee.*
CAPTAIN KENNETH MACAULAY, *Judge.*
W. AVES, Esq., *Starter.*

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—For Club Yachts and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., under 6 Tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money and a cup, value one hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 2-30 p.m. Once round the course.

2ND RACE.—For Club Yachts and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., over 6 Tons and under 20 Tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued two hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-45 p.m. Once round the course.

3RD RACE.—For Club Yachts and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued three hundred rupees. To start at 2 p.m. Once round the course.

4TH RACE.—For *bona fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 75; 2nd Prize, Rs. 50; 3rd Prize, Rs. 25. To start at 2-15 p.m. Once round the course.

5TH RACE.—For Licensed Boats. Entrance, free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25; 3rd Prize, Rs. 20; 4th Prize, Rs. 15; 5th Prize, Rs. 10; 6th Prize, Rs. 5. To start at 2-30 P.M. Once round the course. More than 6 boats to start, or only the first two prizes will be given.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, 24th FEBRUARY.

SAILING RACE.—Consolation Handicap for all Yachts which may have competed in the Sailing Races of the 22nd February, 1888, but have not won prize during the Regatta. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance fee, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup, value two hundred and fifty Rupees. To start at 1-30 P.M. Once round the course.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For 4 or 5 oared gigs, ships' boats or otherwise. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 40; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no race. To start at 4-30 P.M.

2ND RACE.—For 6 oared gigs, ships' boats or otherwise. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start or no race. To start at 4-45 P.M.

3RD RACE.—Cutters and Launches pulling eight or more oars. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start or no second prize. To start at 5 P.M.

4TH RACE.—Licensed passenger boats. Entrance, free. 1st Prize, Rs. 15; 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Six boats to start or no second prize. To start at 5-15 P.M.

5TH RACE.—Licensed canoes. Entrance, free. 1st Prize, Rs. 10; 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Six canoes to start or no second prize. To start at 5-30 P.M.

6TH RACE.—For Yachts, Jolly Boats, any size or number of oars pulled by Yachts' sailing crews. Entrance, free. Prize, Rs. 30.

1. COURSE FOR SAILING MATCHES.—From station off the Yacht Club House to a boat moored near Gull Island, thence round a flag-boat moored to the south of the Sunk Rock Light-house and back to the flag-ship, leaving the flag-boat on the starboard hand and the Dolphin Light on the port hand. Distance, about 12 miles.

2. COURSE FOR ROWING MATCHES.—From stations off the Wellington Pier round a flag-boat moored in the direction of the Middle Ground, keeping it on the port hand, and back past the winning post inshore of the flag-ship. Distance, about 1½ miles.

3. All entries and a description of the distinguishing flag to be shown by each vessel throughout the race must be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Yacht Club no later than 7 o'clock P.M., on SATURDAY, the 18th February. Printed forms for this purpose can be had on application at the Office.

4. In all mixed sailing races between English and native rigged vessels, English rig shall count three-fifths of tonnage.

5. No walk-over allowed.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd of January, 1888.

The Committee reserve the right to make any alteration that they may deem necessary in the above Programme.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows :—

CITY OF CARTHAGE, for London or Liverpool, on or about 29th February.

CITY OF CANTERBURY for London or Liverpool, on or about 26th March.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two birth cabins, bath, punkas and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE WATERBURY WATCH. JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

THE papers sent have been placed in the hands of THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq., Accountant and Notary Public, Bombay, who will make the award. Lists will be published in this paper as soon as possible, the large number of competitors rendering it impossible to complete the work by this date.

NOTICE.

LOST, between Churni Road and Church Gate Stations, on the 30th instant, the following NOTES, &c., tied in a handkerchief :—

6 Notes of Rs. 100 each.
2 " 50 each.
3 " 20 each.
3 " 10 each.
Cash Rs. 6-10-0.

Any one bringing them to the Superintendent, Government House, Malabar Point, or giving information which may lead to their discovery will be rewarded.

Payment of most of the Notes has been stopped.

NOTICE.

WANTED, by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, two temporary OVERSEERS, for employment in the new Defence Works. Must be thoroughly practical men, and well conversant with masonry and concrete works and use of level. Good estimators and draftsman will have the preference. Salary, about Rs. 100 per mensem.

II. Written applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th February.

R. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R. E., Ex. Engr. Bombay Defences.

Office of Ex. Engr., Bombay Defences, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.

Bombay Defence Office, Mazagon, 27th Jany., 1888.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Cotton Mills Comp., Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 10th February, 1888, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 10th February 18-8.

By Order, GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1888

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here at 3 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 9th February, 1888, for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 25th January, 1888.

2. Government letter, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of draft Bill for the prevention of the sale of adulterated articles of food.

3. Government letter, stating that the officer meant by the entry "the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality within their respective charges" in the Warrant of Precedence is the Chairman of the Corporation, who will take rank accordingly.

4. Report of the Committee appointed to consider the proposal to levy a Dog Tax in Bombay.

5. Town Council Resolution recommending the Corporation to prescribe certain fees to be charged for consolidating and sub-dividing Municipal Debenture bonds.

6. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner to the Chairman, submitting Report on the working of the "Bee-hive" refuse destructor, and on the question of the disposal of kutchra.

7. Letter from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Company, replying to the reference made by the Corporation as to the necessity of providing proper latrine accommodation for third class passengers and for the sanitary supervision of sick passengers at the local railway stations.

8. Notice of motion from K. M. Shroff, Esq., of intention to propose that the Commissioner be asked to provide for the effective inspection and feeding of all bullocks hired for the Municipality, and to prevent the sub-letting of contracts for the supply of bullocks.

By order of the Chairman, H. WINFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay Municipal Offices, 31st January, 1888.

ZOLA'S NOVELS. TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

		Rs. a.
Abbe Mouret's Transgression, Illst.		3 12
Conquest of Plassans	do.	3 12
Fortune of the Rougons	do.	3 12
Germinal	do.	3 12
His Masterpiece	do.	3 12
How Jolly Life is	do.	3 12
Assommoir	do. ... Rs. 4-12 &	3 12
Ladies' Paradise	do.	2 4
Love Episode	do.	2 4
Rush for the Spoil	do.	2 4
Therese Raquin	do.	3 12
Albine		2 8
Claude's Confession	.....Rs. 2-8 and	1 10
Clorinda		2 8
Her Two Husbands		2 8
La Belle Lisa		2 8
Magdalen Ferat	.....Rs. 1-10 and	2 8
Nana		1 10
Piping Hot, Rs. 1-10 ; Illst		4 12
In the Whirlpool		1 10

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACKS, AND ANNUALS.

	Rs. a.
Whitakers Almanack, Cloth Re. 1-12, Paper ...	0 12
Year Book of Photography for 1888	0 11
Bow Bells Annual	0 11
St. Stephen's Review, 'Xmas Number (with Plate)	1 0
Life, 'Xmas Number (with Plates)	1 0
Judy Almanack	0 6
Graphic 'Xmas Number (with Plate)	1 0
John Wisden's Cricketer's Almanack for 1888...	0 11
London Journal Vol. VIII.	3 2
Wright's Australian, India, China, and Japan Commercial Directory and Gazetteer for 1888-89	28 0
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, Winter Edition	3 8
Christian World Annual	0 11
Vanity Fair, 'Xmas Number (with Plate)	1 0
Art Annual	2 8
Routledge's Almanack	0 11
Beeton's Annual	0 11
Truth, 'Xmas Number	1 0
Queen, 'Xmas Number (with Plates)	1 0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, from July to December, 1887	4 4
Cassell's Illustrated Almanack	0 6
Gentleman's Annual	0 11
Belgravia Annual	0 11
British Journal of Photographic Almanack	0 11
Judy's Annual	0 11
Punch Almanack	0 8
Round Table Annual	0 11
Sunday Magazine, 'Xmas Number	0 6
Little Folks Annual	0 6
Quiver Annual	0 6
Times of India Calendar and Directory 1888 Rs. 2 &	8 0
Maclean's Guide to Bombay for 1888	5 0
Harpe's Young People, Vol. 1887	5 4
Every Boy's Annual for 1888	4 2
Little Wide Awake for 1888	2 6
Zadkiel's Almanac for 1888	0 6
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeris for 1888	0 6
Nautical Almanac for 1888 and 1889.....each	2 0
Illustrated Almanac and Annual for 1888 (with Plate)	0 12
Hood's Comic Annual for 1888	0 11
Quiver, Vol. XXII, for 1887	5 4
Grant's 'Xmas Number	0 11
Young Ladies' Journal, 'Xmas Number	1 8
Leisure Hour for 1887	5 0
Sunday at Home for 1887	5 0
Cassell's Family Magazine for 1887	6 4
Family Herald, Vol. LIX.	3 2
Young Ladies' Journal, Vol 30	5 4
London Society, 'Xmas Number	0 11
All the Year Round, 'Xmas Number	0 6
Father Christmas Annual (with Plate)	1 0
World, Christmas Number	1 0
Girls' Own Paper 'Xmas Number	0 6
Boys' Own Paper 'Xmas Number	0 6
Our Christmas Annual	0 11
Queen Almanac	0 11
Fun Almanack	0 4

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAHABLESHWAR PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD BY AUCTION before the next season of 1888, if not previously disposed of privately.

"Craig Hall"—Finest situation on the Hill.
"Monastery"—Favorite and picturesque bus stand.
"Birds Nest"—A snug retreat, with extensive grounds.
"Rose Cottage"—Commands a lovely view.
"Mulberry Cottage"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.

Also a Small House in the Bazaar, a Strawberry Garden on the Lake, and a House at Panchgani.

For particulars apply to

MORGAN & KRISHNA, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY 1888,

CONTAINING ALL THE SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD, THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS, STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES, BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES AND THE ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA, WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS, Annual Subscription, Rs. 5. *Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of Through-routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, HALL TYPE WRITER, in Leather Case, complete. At *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.—Our prices and quality can safely be compared with any House. Goods to suit all classes at cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CAST CAVALRY HORSES.—A few for sale, steady in saddle, and broken to harness only. Sold as being too old or too small for cavalry. Apply O. C. BODY-GUARD, Parel.

MRS. LAKE, Rampart Row, Bombay.—Ball Dresses, Day Dresses, Hats, Bonnets, &c., made to order during sale at very low prices. Estimates on application.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

MRS. TYTLER'S STUDIO on VIEW from 8 a. m. till 5 p.m., at 34 Apollo Hotel.

THE CASH BAZAAR CLEARANCE SALE will be over in a few days. Special Reductions. 29, Church Gate Street.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street, Fort.

"THE SHIKARI" FITTED TIFFIN Basket complete, 22" by 14" by 9½, Rs. 40 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The only Hotel in the Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten mile, from Bombay and ten degrees cooler. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND BRACELET of one line, one pair for sale, at Rs. 4,500, at Messrs. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED, for a firm of Native Solicitors a good MANAGING CLERK and some COPYISTS. Apply stating terms to A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a thorough-bred wire-haired Irish TERRIER, bred from Champion Cup Winners. Apply to D. HERRAJEE and Co., 6, Tamarind Lane.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Lime, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausage, Caldo Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER, Station Baroda; from 1st May, 1888. Apply forwarding terms, testimonials, &c., to BAND PRESIDENT, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, Segaing, Upper Burma.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very strong and durable. Price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co., Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILS, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on View. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Arcisse Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes, Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-5 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 13 per year for Indian subscribers, post free ; and Rs. 17 (including postage for the United Kingdom.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

A PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.

RUNS 36 HOURS WITH ONE WINDING.

REGULATES TO A MINUTE A MONTH.

RARELY GETS OUT OF ORDER.

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

KEYLESS. THE WATCHMAKER, London :—"The Waterbury is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in timekeeping at a minimum of cost."

Rs. 8-8 MANCHESTER EXAMINER :—"The Waterbury is splendid timekeeper."

MANCHESTER COURIER :—"Experience enables us to say that they are admirable timekeepers."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

RELIABLY. BIRMINGHAM POST :—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."

Rs. 8-8 GLASGOW HERALD :—"A good timekeeper."

GLASGOW CITIZEN :—"A good timekeeper."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

Unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India received daily.

ACCURATE. *Nov. 16th, 1886. Salt Dept., Vepery.*

After more than two years' experience, I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of the Waterbury Watch. For its price it is a wonderfully good watch, and will, I feel confident, be appreciated by the Madras public, to whom it is now being introduced for the first time.

G. W. FIRTH.

Rs. 8-8. Mr. F. G., Egmore, Madras, writes to us :—"I see you are advertising the Waterbury Watch for sale at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 8-8, and I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper (to the minute), and a cheap and durable watch. Several friends of mine have also invested in these watches, and they all speak of it as a pucka good article."

THE WTAERBURY

North-Western Railway.

Phillour, 20th May 1887.

Rs. 8-8 "I must and that I have two Watches in my possession, one a Waterbury, and one of J. R. Russell's bought a couple of months ago. I paid Rs. 22 for it, and it will not hold a candle—if I may so speak—to the Rs. 8-8 "Waterbury," either in appearance, workmanship, or keeping time.

There is no doubt the Waterbury Watch Company have reached the acme of *excellence*. No better Watch could possibly be introduced at the price, which is indeed *wonderful*.

DURABLE. "A certain Firm is, I see, advertising one at Rs. 8. The Waterbury Watch is now too widely known to need any further mission on the sale of such low priced goods, and if your rules admitted it, I would do my best to effect sales for the mere sake of encouraging such Trade. Anyhow I will do my best to recommend the Waterbury Watch whenever I get a chance, and hope soon to send you an order. Wishing the Company every success, of which they are heartily deserving.—I am, &c.

(Signed) R. P. PEARCE."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

BLDOM GETS OUT OF ORDER. Convalescent Depot, Kasaulie, Punjab, 3-12-86.

Rs. 8-8. GENTLEMEN, Kindly send 2 Waterbury Watches, of each to the following persons . . . since I got my watch it has kept excellent time, and it is the admiration of all who have seen it both for look and cheapness. If you will send me some bills I will be most happy to circulate them amongst the men of the depot. I think it is a pity they are not more widely known, because a watch like the Waterbury is a boon to soldiers in India. I regulated mine with one of Benson's 6 Guinea Levers, and now it is not a second out either way with it.

I now remain, Yours faithfully, URBIN MILLS, Corpl. 3rd Division Guards.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

EASILY REPAIRED. GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shown a watch by Babu Peary Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. B. Hedersted, Esq., of the O. & R. Railway. He spoke in highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. So I have been persuaded to write you to send me one per return V. P. Post to the following address—

Khoodi Ram Mistry,

Rs. 8-8 E. W. MILLS, Dhariwal, February 18, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR, The four Watches we have got here are going very well, and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not varied one minute since the third day after I got it. I have been in the watch repairing trade 10 years before coming out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and at so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige.

Yours truly, JOHN W. LEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

CHEAP. The HINDU of the 15th Nov. 1886 says :—"We are indebted to Messrs. Addison and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silvernickeled cased keyless watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that several of the English Provincial papers have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price is only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year. They look remarkably well, and are very cheap.

Rs. 8-8 The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says :—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which there is just now a great run. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and be especially convenient as Xmas presents or prizes.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th November says : Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade have been appointed Sole Agents here for these very popular Watches. How they can be sold for Rs. 8-8 is a marvel. They should be especially recommendable to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.

Rs. 8-8. The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says :—We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Company undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE. Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury. The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October, 1st, 1886, who may be killed while a passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during 1887, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

May be obtained from local agents, from SOUNDY & Co., Limited, or at the Office of the Company, for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Agents wanted throughout the Country.

Chains in all Patterns for the Waterbury from One Rupee four annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver ; and will keep time.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD DUAL."	" 32 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

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PROSPECTUS

OF

THE CUTCH HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW of 1887-88.

The fourth Cutch Horse and Cattle Show will be held on the 20th February, 1888, and the following days at Kharsara in Bhooj.

PATRON.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZA MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARJEE SAVAI BAHADUR, G. C. I. E., RAO OF CUTCH.

COMMITTEE.

President, Col. G. R. GOODFELLOW, C. I. E., Political Agent, Cutch.

MEMBERS.

PRINCE KARANSINGJI, C. I. E.
RANA JALUMSINGJI.
JADEJA SULTANJI.
JADEJA JIAJI.
THE DEWAN OF CUTCH.
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.
THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

JUDGES.

The Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, and three other Gentlemen to be appointed hereafter.

MOTILAL LALBHAI, Dewan of Cutch.

CUTCH HORSE SHOW 1887-88. CONDITIONS.

1. The Rules for the guidance of the Judging Committee herewith published will be in force.
2. In Class III. money prizes for "mares in foal" will be withheld until the expected mule is born.

	PRIZES. 1st. Koreos	2nd. Koreos	3rd. Koreos	4th Koreos	5th. Koreos	6th. Koreos	TOTAL. Koreos
CLASS I.							
† Branded mares [redacted] in India 14-1 and over in foal to or with foal at foot to Government stallion	200	150	100	75	50	25	600
CLASS II.							
The same under 14-1	100	75	50	25	...	...	250
CLASS III.							
D Branded mares or others in foal to Donkey stallion or having mule at foot. [See condition 2.]	75	50	25	...	...	...	150
CLASS IV.							
Colts and fillies under two years, sucklings excluded	75	50	30	20	15	10	200
CLASS V.							
Two years old fillies bred in the country	100	75	50	25	...	...	250
CLASS VI.							
Three years old fillies bred in. ... Do.	115	85	50	30	20	...	300
CLASS VII.							
Geldings under two years bred in.... Do.	150	100	75	50	...	...	375
CLASS VIII.							
Geldings over two years and under three years	150	100	75	50	...	...	375
CLASS IX.							
Geldings over three years and under four years	150

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Adjourned Meeting, University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Amateur Performance in aid of Cama Hospital, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Wolviston (s), from Barrow ; Iran (s), Cavlff. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), Karachi ; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Mamoody (Schooner), for Inhambane.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Wolviston entered, and the s. s. Algoma left, the dock on the 30th ult.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—We are asked to remind Fellows of the University, that the adjourned meeting of the Senate takes place to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia has been appointed honorary treasurer of the Association's girls' schools in place of Mr. C. M. Setna, resigned.

THEFT.—Surgeon Blancard, who was staying at the Great Western Hotel, and who has since left for England by the Troopship Euphrates, reported to the police that before going on board he left ten sovreigns wrapped up in a piece of paper on his bed, and that on looking for them shortly after found that they had been removed. Police enquiries are being made.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the Mustan Tank, New Nagpada, touching the death of Ganesh Soocaram, a mill labourer, aged 40 years, who had been suffering from fever for the past month. Early yesterday morning he was missed, and upon a search being instituted his body was found floating in the Mustan Tank. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.—The building for the Parsee Gymkhana, which is being erected on the Seaface, beyond the railway line between the Churney Road and Marine Lines Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, is nearly completed, and will be opened at no distant date. Meantime, tents have been pitched for the accommodation of the members, for whose use the tennis court and cricket ground are expected to be opened to-day.

A JUVENILE PICK-POCKET.—Gunpatrao Rama, a Hindu lad, was charged, before Mr. Hamilton yesterday, with attempting to steal a purse from the pocket of a Bania, named Shapsey Veljee. The lad was caught in the act of putting his hand into the Bania's pocket and handed over to the police. The accused denied the charge, but was sentenced to ten days' hard labour.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—A Fancy Bazaar was held yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral High School in aid of its building fund. The sale was a very small one, but was very well patronised. During the evening a programme of music was gone through, Miss Flower, who is already well known and has taken a front rank among our local amateurs,being one of the performers. Miss Huisen and her brother played a pianoforte duet, and Miss Franklin, the Kindergarten Mistress, put a number of her little pupils through several songs and games. The children were most amusing, and shewed they had been well taught.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a woman, named Jany, was charged, before Mr. Hamilton, with attempting to commit suicide. The accused is the wife of a sepoy with whom, however, she appeared never to have lived in peace. Frequent quarrels ended in her making an attempt on her life. She jumped into a well which contained about fifteen feet of water, but fortunately for her the woman's husband, on being informed of the act, pluckily jumped in and rescued his wife. Mr. Hamilton sentenced her to two days' simple imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED THEFT OF LETTERS.—The case of Benjamin Reuben, an assistant sorter in the Railway mail service, in which he is charged with stealing a letter containing cheques and *hoondies*, of the value of Rs. 2,185, was called on before Mr. Hamilton yesterday. Superintendent MacDermott asked for a further remand, in order to get the witness, who posted the letter at Surat, down to Bombay.—Mr. Davur, who appeared for the sorter, applied for his admission to bail. His Worship allowed bail and adjourned the case for a fortnight.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—Mr. S. K. Patuck, on leaving the Colaba Land and Mill Company's service, was, on Saturday evening, entertained at dinner, by his office brethren and other friends, at the Elphinstone Club ; Mr. K. R. Cama, the secretary of the company, presiding. Mr. Cama, on proposing the toast of Mr. Patuck, spoke in the most eulogistic terms of the services rendered by him to the company as accountant and head assistant. Mr. Patuck, in thanking the president, remarked that he did not deserve the praise bestowed upon him, as he had simply done his duty The party broke up at about 10 p. m.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—A peon from Government House, at Malabar Point, who was entrusted on Monday last with Rs. 796-10 in currency notes and silver money, to make payments in the Fort, reported to the police the loss of the said amount. It appears he got into the train at Churney Road station, and on arriving at Church Gate discovered his loss. The peon thinks he left his hankerchief in which the money was tied on a bench at Churney Road station. There were six notes of Rs. 100 each, two of Rs 50, one of Rs. 20, and seven of Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 6-10 in silver.

DEATH OF THE HEAD MASTER OF THE JUNAGHAD HIGH SCHOOL.—The *Kathiawar Times* announces the death of Mr. Dayabhai Motiram Jagirdar, Head Master of the Junaghad High School. He was a native of Surat, and was at the time of his death 39 years old. He received his early education in the Surat High School, and afterwards at the Elphinstone High School. In 1869 he took the degree of B. A. In 1870 he was appointed First Assistant of the Ahmedabad High School, from whence he was sent to the College of Science for three months to gather a knowledge of Natural Philosophy. His experiments on chemistry brought him much fame. From Ahmedabad he was transferred to Nariad as Head Master, and thence to Junaghad. He acted for six months as Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College during the absence of Mr. Turkhad, on leave, and latterly was appointed acting Head Master of the Kathiawar High School, when Mr. Gimi acted for the Educational Inspector. He leaves behind him three sons, two daughters and a young widow. As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Dayabhai the Rajkumar College and the local High School were closed on the 26th ult. The deceased was held in much esteem by all those who came in contact with him for his suavity of manners and straightforwardness of character. We have every reason to believe that the Government of his Highness the Nawab Saheb will, with their usual liberality, make due provision for the widow and the children of the deceased.

AN EXTENSIVE FRAUD BY A BILL COLLECTOR.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday Dhondoo Mahadoo, a bill collector in the firm of Brooks and Co., was charged before Mr. Hamilton with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,045. This sum the man had been instructed to collect from Messrs. Bates and Co. on bills which had been given him, and having been promptly paid in November, spent a portion of it. At the office of his employers he averred that he had not been paid by Messrs. Bates and Co. ; but as the accused absconded shortly after, an inquiry was made and it was ascertained that the bills had been paid some time before. A process of law being obtained the bill collector was arrested at Dabool with only Rs. 68 ; he having, as he admitted, gambled and paid away the rest of the large amount. The case was remanded for further evidence.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Vigil of Purification of St. Mary the Virgin.—Evensong and Sermon, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY.

Festival of the Purification.—Holy Communion, 7-15 a.m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Niagara in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ANOTHER meeting of the Corporation was held on Monday afternoon to discuss the budget estimates for the year 1888-89. Captain Sir Henry Morland presided, and the other members present were :—Surgeon-Majors J. Arnott and G. Waters ; Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory ; Sir Frank Souter ; Captain H. O. Selby ; Major G. W. Martin ; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether ; Messrs. G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, P. Peterson, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, Jaibhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasjee Dady Limji, Cowasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Shivji Dhurmaji, and Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that the budget estimate of expenditure for the year 1888-89 for the fire-brigade (as per detailed statement No. 7) amounting to Rs. 1,16,087 be sanctioned by the Corporation. He said, that the budget estimate for last year was Rs. 75,151, whereas this year their sanction was asked for a sum of Rs. 1,16,085, showing an increase over that of last year of Rs. 40,935. That increase, however, was not a permanent increase. He explained the several items in detail, showing the annually recurring charge, and which were necessary only this year on account of the proposed new stations. Having explained that the permanent increased charge was only Rs. 10,000, Mr. Dosabhoy informed the Corporation that there were at present seven fire-brigade stations in the city, *viz.*, at Byculla, with one steamer and one manual fire-engine ; at Pydoni,with one steamer and one manual ; in the Fort, with one steamer ; at Parel, with one manual to which a steamer was now proposed to be added ; at Malabar Hill, with one manual ; at Mahim, with one manual ; and at Upper Duncan Road, with one steamer and two manuals, one of which is to be transferred to Colaba under the proposed arrangement. Of the two new steamers, one is to be stationed at Gamdevi and the other at Parel. Mr. Dosabhoy had no doubt that their purchase will be readily sanctioned, for there can be no doubt that it is highly desirable to have steam fire-engines immediately near the locality of the most valuable property in the city. He had obtained from the secretary to the Millowners' Association a statement of the cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in the course of erection in India on the 30th June, 1887, from which he could see that there were fifty-five mills in Bombay, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 4,46,18,828 and employing in all 43,270 persons. All these mills were so situated that a fire-engine station in the immediate vicinity of Tardeo or at Gamdevi, and another at Parel, could only render timely and effectual assistance should a fire occur in the midst of such valuable property. Would any one be so bold as to say that there should be no fire-engine station in the midst of such costly and other equally valuable property ? The necessity of these two stations had been forcibly brought to the notice of the Municipality by the secretary to the Millowners' Association and by the agents in Bombay of the several fire insurance companies doing business in the city, the first representations having been made so far back as 1875. He read the letters received from those public bodies, and said that it had taken twelve years to decide the question of fire-brigade stations at Tardeo and Parel, a fact which he did not consider was creditable to the Municipality. The fire insurance companies pay Rs. 32,000 per annum towards the cost of the fire-brigade, which is relatively a great deal more than the amount paid by the fire insurance companies in London, and these companies and the millowners, who paid heavy Municipal rates, had a right to demand that the city should provide for an efficient and complete fire-brigade. Mr. Dosabhoy had written to Mr. Symington, the agent in Bombay of the Queen's Fire Insurance Company, and made certain enquiries, and he read to the Corporation a portion of Mr. Symington's reply, from which it appeared that there were 53 fire-brigade stations in London,and the cost of maintaining them was £71,500 or nearly 8 lakhs of rupees. The insurance companies pay a tax at the rate of £35 per million pounds of gross annual insurances, which, as they insure some 517 millions worth of property, yields a sum of £18,000 a year, which, Mr. Dosabhoy had already remarked, was relatively less than what the insurance companies paid in Bombay. At Liverpool with a population less than that of Bombay by 200,000 persons there were about a dozen fire-brigade stations. Mr. Dosabhoy then went on to say that one of the primary and the most important of the duties of the Municipality was to adopt proper and adequate measures for the protection of life and property in cases of fire. That duty, he declared, had not been adequately discharged, though it would be admitted that they had done their best with the means at their disposal. Though three or four large fires have recently burned down very valuable property in the city had for years enjoyed considerable immunity from fire, but for that they had to thank Providence instead of the Municipality, which had left most valuable property under great risks. They would remember that there was no fire-engine station at Colaba when the Colaba Branch of the Oriental Mill was burnt down a few years ago. There is the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba and large cotton presses and warehouses, and a fire-engine station with a manual engine is absolutely required in that district of the city. He trusted that the delusion, under which some of the members must have been labouring in consequence of a remark by Captain Selby that the fire-brigade estimates were the most monstrous he had seen, had now been dispelled, and the estimates would receive their sanction. Mr. Dosabhoy then referred to the delay which had taken place in turning on the water on the occasion of the fire at the Arthur Crawford Markets on Sunday morning and the enquiries which he had made. He said that there was a hydrant, within 400 feet of the market in the Vehar main,which was fully charged, and had the fire-engine department people known that they would have worked the engine at once. It was therefore their duty to put the fire-brigade establishment on a most efficient footing. Mr. Tomlinson had already written to the Municipal Commissioner recommending the fire-brigade men to be made thoroughly conversant with all the hydrants in the mains. They ought to put their fingers upon every hydrant the moment a report of fire was received. He thought it was the duty of the Corporation to provide for the safety from fire of the property which paid the Municipality something like 15 lakhs of rupees a year.

Major Martin said the question, which arose under the existing provisions of the Act, was whether it was the duty of the Corporation to pay for the fire brigade. If it was their duty to support it—and he was of opinion that the maintenance of the establishment an on efficient footing ought to be a charge on the Municipal revenue—then there was no reason why the insurance companies should be compelled to pay for it. (Hear, hear.) They must make the fire-brigade as efficient as possible, seeing, at the same time, that there was no unnecessary waste of money. (Hear, hear.) The idea seemed to be that they must have an European engineer for every fire engine. He thought that natives could be trained for the work, and he would only put an European over four or five native engineers to look over their work. (Hear, hear.) The scale of pay given to these engineers was too high. Referring to an item of Rs. 2,400 entered in the budget as "compensation to European officers of the police force for damage done to their clothing when on duty, at fires," Major Martin said he would be the last person to say anything against the Bombay police—(hear, hear) from Sir Frank Souter and laughter)—which was the best and the smartest police he had seen. (Hear, hear.) But his contention was that if the Municipality paid a certain amount for the maintenance of the police, surely, their clothings, if they were damaged in the performance of their duty, ought to be supplied out of the police budget, and not out of the fire-brigade expenditure. (Hear, hear.) He wished it to be understood that he wanted the fire-brigade to be made more efficient than it was at present, and, therefore, it was that he insisted upon a wise economy in the department, and thought that the paid members of the fire-brigade should have nothing else, but their own proper business, to attend to. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by moving an amendment that the budget estimate for the fire-brigade be returned to the Town Council, with the request that they would provide the Corporation with further explanation, especially with regard to the establishment and the scale of pay, which appeared to be very high ; and that a committee be formed of the following gentlemen to consider and report on what they considered to be the best organization, establishment and scale of pay :—The chairman, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Cotton, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Col. Merewether, Captain Selby, and Major Martin.

A short discussion here arose as to whether it was open to the Corporation to refer back to the Town Council a portion of the budget. Dr. Peterson referred to section 36 of the Act, and said that the Corporation could return, if they chose, the whole of the budget, but not any portion of it. Dr. Blaney and Captain Selby agreed in thinking that the question was important, and it was desirable that they should obtain legal opinion upon it. Even supposing the Corporation could send a part of the budget back to the Town Council, the Acting Commissioner did not think that any further discussion in the Council would produce a different result. The present allowances of the superior officers having been fixed, no alteration could be made in them. But the Commissioner added that when these men retired from the service, a reduced scale of pay could be arranged for the new comers. He asked Major Martin, if it would not serve his purpose to allow the budget to be passed, and to leave the whole subject of the reduction to the light of any information that might be given to the appoint, might throw upon it. The chairman declared that the budget could not be referred back, in part, to the Town Council, and Major Martin, eventually, agreed to withdraw that portion of his amendment, which then simply confined itself to the appointment of a committee for the investigation of the subject. Mr. Dosabhoy accepted the amendment, in its modified form, as a rider to his proposition.

In the course of further discussion, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, speaking with reference to the fire at the Crawford Markets, said it was incorrectly stated in an account of the fire published in the papers, that it took one hour before the water supply was available. The water was available in about half an hour, which was the time it always took for water to come down from Malabar Hill to the Market. Proceeding, the Commissioner expressed his regret that Major Martin had brought in the old standing question of whether the engineers should be natives or Europeans. For his part, he thought they should get the best men they found, whether he be European or native. With regard to the present scale of pay of the engineers, he said that many of them were senior men, and it would not be very long before they would get their pensions, when it might be considered how far the scale could be lowered. But so long as these engineers chose to remain, the Municipality was bound to give them their fixed pay. They were men of great experience and did good service. But when they went away, there was no doubt engineers might be had on a rather less pay than now.

Sir Frank Souter said he agreed with a great deal that had fallen from Major Martin, especially with regard to his remarks that the present fire-brigade was not efficient. However, under the present organization, it was nearly as efficient as it could be made. Considering the size of the city, its rapid growth, and its ever increasing mill industry, the speaker thought the time had certainly arrived when the fire-brigade and the police should be separated. (Hear, hear.) At present the establishment which really worked the brigade were the police. The people who did all the hard work, and went through a great deal of danger, were the European police officers. They had to climb up houses, four or five storeys high, and break down windows, and they were very often placed in great danger, such as the police ought not to be called upon to expose themselves to. (Hear, hear.) But with all the efficiency of the police their exertions were, in a good many ways, rendered inoperative by the joint duties they had to perform. The fire-brigade was not, therefore, what a fire-brigade for the second city in the empire ought to be, and although he recommended that the present estimates should be passed, he thought it would be necessary for a committee to see how it could be made more efficient. (Hear, hear.) There were four engineers on the fire-brigade establishment, who also performed the duty of inspectors and constables of police. In 1871 there was a very considerable financial pressure on the Municipality, and the Municipal Commissioner of that time asked him if he could suggest some means by which the expenses could be reduced. He (Sir Frank) then submitted to him a scheme by which it was arranged that the engineers should remain on the staff of the police, receive their pay as members of the force, and, in addition, get a certain allowance for their duties in connection with the fire-brigade. That arrangement had been in force since 1871, and had brought about a saving of Rs. 7,200 per annum. At that rate, the total saving up to date to the Municipality was Rs. 1,16,000. (Hear, hear.) There was a distinct understanding that these engineers were not to suffer in their pay. But they had now grown old, and when vacancies occurred, he thought the salaries of these appointments could be considerably reduced, and he would then be the first to recommend the reduction. (Hear, hear.) He might tell the Corporation that a large proportion of the men in the police who had been invalided before the expiration of their service was on account of their having to attend to fires. His former able assistant, Mr. Edgington, always said that he dreaded a fire, and hated nothing so much as a fire.

Captain Selby began by saying most distinctly that there was no man living who was more anxious than himself to respect vested interests, and if these engineers had come to them under a certain agreement, no matter how ridiculous it might be, it was their duty to stick to it. But that was no reason why the Corporation should not lay down a certain scale of pay which should be gradually worked to as vacancies occurred. He did not hesitate to say that the rate of pay given to these engineers was certainly some 30 per cent. higher than the great railway companies and the Government itself found it necessary to pay men for doing similar work. (Hear, hear.) The greater portion of Mr. Dosabhoy's speech had been devoted to showing the necessity for extra fire-engines. Captain Selby observed that nobody was going to contest that point in the least. But what he did question was the present high scale of pay. Every one of the great railway companies in India largely employed native drivers,—the East India Company immensely—and as drivers of trains they had to take care of the lives and properties of people. In spite of the responsible nature of their duties their scale of pay was not at all so high as that of the Municipality, and for the pay they gave the railway companies got admirable men to attend to engines which cost somewhere about Rs. 40,000 each, which was about as much as the value of five or six fire-brigade engines. Proceeding to give some statistics of fires in Bombay, he said that during the last 21 years there had been altogether 1,191 fires in this city, that is 56 on an average in a year, and 5 in a month. The total loss by these fires was seventy lakhs of rupees, that is three-and-a half lakhs per annum on an average. As to the fire at the Crawford Markets, it showed the necessity in all big buildings of having storage tanks. (Hear, hear.) The G. I. P. Railway terminal station had made a similar provision for the storage of water, with appliances to deal with a fire long before any fire-brigade engines could arrive on the spot. In conclusion, the speaker observed that in his opinion the whole of the Municipal establishment was overpaid. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji informed the Corporation that the Town Council had not lost sight of the salaries of the engineers, and it had actually been proposed that the new engineers should be paid only Rs. 75 per month. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy's motion, coupled with the rider, was then passed. It was also resolved by the Corporation to take legal opinion on the question whether they could refer back any portion of the budget to the Town Council.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE TEA INDUSTRY OF CEYLON.

A MEETING of the Royal Colonial Institute was held in the Hotel Metropole on Tuesday, January 10th, to hear a paper read by Mr. John Loudon Shand on the subject of "The Tea Industry of Ceylon." Mr. Shand said that after the calamity which befell the great coffee industry of Ceylon, in the shape of the destructive fungus which attacked the coffee plant, various experiments were made in the cultivation of tea, which had already advanced so rapidly in India. About 1876, the adaptability of the low lands of Ceylon to tea cultivation was proved, and the planting of tea at once began in earnest, and from the sea-level to 6,000 ft. above it the tea industry was rapidly brought under cultivation. The very gloomy financial position of the island which prevented any rush of capital towards the industry, though at the time it appeared to many to be great and almost fatal drawback, had turned out to be a blessing in disguise. The enterprise had been entirely divested of the element of speculation. The yield from many of the older gardens had far exceeded the most sanguine expectations ; the average price obtained had exceeded that of other tea-producing countries ; and the older tea-fields were giving a steadily increasing yield, maintaining quality, and showing no signs of exhaustion. Labour was cheap and the transport advantages were unrivalled. There were probably now 200,000 acres of tea planted in Ceylon, giving employment to 1,300 British managers and superintendents, and 300,000 British subjects from India and Ceylon. There was a very large tract of land suitable for cultivation, so that the limits of the enterprise would only be bounded by consumption. It was to the continued displacement of China tea in the English markets, and the substitution of Ceylon and Indian teas, that the British tea-grower must look for the disposal of the largely increasing quantities which would be thrown upon the markets. The tea-planters of Ceylon had a right to demand the sympathy and support of their countrymen, because they had by their efforts prevented one of the fairest islands in her Majesty's possession from lapsing into a mere military or coaling station, and becoming a financial burden upon the British taxpayer. Sir John Coode, the chairman, in the course of a discussion, stated that in Mincing-lane, Ceylon, tea commanded prices about 50 per cent. more than those of China or Java teas. Last year, for the first time in the history of the tea trade, the imports of tea from China were not greater than 50 per cent. of the whole quantity imported. The increase in the production of tea in Ceylon had been in geometrical progression, doubling itself every year for the last seven years ; and, while in 1876 the export was only 282 lb., in 1887 it was no less than 13,500,000.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes :—"Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the very excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees—Ansar, Harford and Co., 199, High Holborn, London.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

A SALT PARTNERSHIP ADVENTURE.

HAJEE BAKIR WALLAD SHAIK FAKIR AND OTHERS *vs.* SHAIK ABDOOL GUFFOOR AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit to compel the defendants to specifically perform the terms of the articles of partnership of the 22nd March, 1886, to restrain them from doing any thing which might obstruct or interfere with the plaintiffs in the active management of their trade and business, and from restricting the plaintiffs in the exercise and enjoyment of their rights under the agreement. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Kabraji, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendants.

In March 1885, the plaintiffs advised the defendant, Shaik Abdool Guffoor, to apply to the Government of Bombay for the grant of a piece of land situated in the village of Bhydar, in Salsette, for the purpose of producing salt, but the defendant being unable for want of capital and experience to carry on the salt works, asked the plaintiffs, who had both, for assistance. Plaintiffs consented to enter into partnership with defendant, giving him the benefit of their knowledge and experience for a share of the profits of the concern. In December 1885, the defendant obtained from Government a grant of a piece of land for the benefit of the partnership, and at his request the other defendants were admitted as partners in the business. The terms of partnership were embodied in the articles of partnership, dated 22nd March, 1886, and executed by the plaintiffs and the defendants, whereby it was agreed that a sum of Rs. 600 should be paid annually as ground rent to Abdool Guffoor and his heirs for ninety-nine years in consideration of his proprietary rights ; that the concern should be styled the Abdool Guffoor Salt Works ; and should be divided into thirty-one shares held as follows :—First defendant, eleven shares ; the first two plaintiffs ; four shares each ; the third plaintiff, three shares ; and the other three defendants were allotted three shares each ; that the value of each share should be Rs. 1,000 ; and that any further capital required should be advanced by the partners equally. The work of constructing the pans was to be entrusted to a member who might be appointed as manager, or to a paid servant who should be under the control of a managing director. The managing director was to be elected by the members at a general meeting, and he was to have authority over the whole works, cash, and stock of the partnership. At a meeting held on the 22nd March, 1886, the plaintiff, Hajee Meea Hajee Fakir Saheb was appointed managing director for one year, and the defendant Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahid was appointed treasurer and cashier, and a paid manager and superintendent were also appointed. A first call of Rs. 100 per share was made on the 31st March, 1886, and the plaintiffs paid the full amount of the call to the managing director. The defendants alleged that they paid their money to the defendant, Hajee Meea, whereas, according to the articles of partnership, they should have paid it to the managing director. In the month of March, 1886, it was suggested by the defendants that a formal lease of the land should be granted by the first defendant to the partners, and a draft thereof was prepared by the defendants and sent to the plaintiffs for their approval. The lease contained a clause to the effect that, in the event of an order being made by the Government of Bombay at any time that the salt works should be carried on by the first defendant personally or alone, then whatever monies should have been paid by the partners in answer to the calls should be re-paid by the first defendant in the same manner as the calls should have been paid, and the first defendant and his legal heirs should take the ground in their possession, and the partners should have no further claim in respect thereof. The plaintiffs objected to such a clause being inserted in the lease, and suggested that, in the improbable event of the Government requiring the first defendant to carry on the salt works personally or alone, the plaintiffs should be compensated according to their respective shares and interest, and not by the amount of calls paid by them, and that the amount of compensation should be determined by the partners or by arbitrators duly appointed for the purpose. The first defendant thereupon called a meeting of the partners, and the meeting, which was held in Poona on the 20th July, 1886, was attended by the third plaintiff and all the defendants. The defendants purported to pass a resolution dissolving the partnership and cancelling the articles of agreement. The third plaintiff, on his own behalf and on behalf of the other plaintiffs who were unavoidably absent, objected to any such resolution being passed, and further submitted that the lease was not under the circumstances requisite. The first defendant, by his solicitor, then sent the plaintiffs three letters, giving them notice of the dissolution of partnership. The plaintiffs submitted that the defendants acted *ultra vires* in passing the abovementioned resolution ; and that the partnership, which under the articles was entered into for a period of ninety-nine years, could not be dissolved without the consent of all the partners. The plaintiffs were unwilling that the partnership should be dissolved, and they submitted that, inasmuch as they had expended considerable sums of money as well as time and labour on the land and in connection with the works, they were entitled to have the conditions and stipulations of the articles performed and to receive their share of the profits of the partnership adventure. The first defendant having ascertained that these profits would be considerable, was anxious to exclude the plaintiffs from all share therein and to divide the same among the defendants. The latter had entered into possession of the land and the salt works, and had excluded the plaintiffs from them. They had also excluded the plaintiffs from participation in the control and management of the partnership, and entirely ignored the rights and privileges of the plaintiffs as partners. The first defendant had employed men to lay out the land without the consent or advice of the plaintiff, the managing director, and the success of the works would be materially prejudiced by the inexperience of the first defendant.

For the defendants, it was denied that the plaintiffs advised the first defendant to apply for a grant of land as alleged. The fact was that the first defendant, who was head servant at Government House, was thinking of retiring from Government service, and in consequence of his long and faithful services, the premises were granted to him on the 15th August, 1885, and he subsequently obtained permission to utilise them as salt pans. The premises were not obtained for the use and benefit of the partnership. They were acquired by the first defendant alone, and it was after they were occupied that the partnership agreement was made. It was entered into on the stipulation that the lease of the premises should be taken in such a manner as was consistent with the first defendant's interests. It was agreed that the latter should be indemnified against all consequences arising from his entering into partnership. The plaintiffs did not pay the calls made upon them, and they now falsely pretended having paid them to the third plaintiff ; and they had thereby forfeited all right to any share in the partnership. When the lease was drafted, the plaintiffs objected to sign any clause of indemnity, and as the execution of the lease and the commencement of the work was thus put a stop to the defendants were unwilling to remain partners in the concern any longer ; and at the meeting held at Poona, it was resolved to dissolve the partnership and leave the first defendant to carry on the business himself. The defendants were unwilling to be the partners of the plaintiffs, and with the exception of the first defendant, they were unwilling to have any thing more to do with the salt works. The partnership was not entered into for a period of ninety-nine years ; and such an agreement would have been opposed to the terms and conditions of the grant of the land to the first defendant. Plaintiff had spent very little money on the works, and the first defendant had always been willing to repay them on an account being rendered to him of the expenditure. The first defendant was now carrying on the works on his own account. It was urged for the defendant that the Court had no jurisdiction to try this suit. The first, second, and fourth defendants were not permanent residents of Bombay, but followed his Excellency the Governor of Bombay wherever he went. The third defendant was a resident of Poona.

The hearing of the evidence had not finished at the rising of the Court.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER.

THE following is a list of passengers booked per the Italian Mail Steamer, "Singapore" Commander G. Parodi. To sail to-day for Naples and Genoa :—

Signor Sioli	Mr O T Barrow
Signor Stucchi	Mrs S L Ackerson
Mr F L Petre	Mr W Hoey
Mrs Do and one European Nurse	Mrs Do and Infant, and one European Nurse
General Craster	Mrs Croker
Mrs Do	Signor Moline
Miss Do	Signora Adelia Silvestri
Mrs A Rawlins	Dr S A Kapadia
Mr G F M Grant	Mr Th Jasserand
Mrs Do, one child, one Infant and ayah	Mr F Giles
Miss S E Pearce	Mrs Do and servant
Miss Bigg-Wither	Lt Col G R Gibbs
Mr C E G Crawford	Mrs Do
Mr W Sconce	Sigr Giovanni Fantoli
Mrs Do	Mrs T Schneider
Mr John Southey	For Cons.
Miss E & S Boustier	Mr R Darney and one Deck Passenger
Mr M F Dean	
5 Deck Passengers	For Aden —

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 1.—Adjourned Meeting University Senate.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Poona Sky Races.
Lady Reay leaves Marmagoa for Bombay.
Lord Reay arrives at Chinchli.
Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund.
Amateur Performance Gaiety, Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
„ 2.—Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Poona Poultry Show.
Lord Reay visits Chinchli Show.
„ 3.—Poona Sky Meeting.
Indian Guarantee Association Meeting, Albert Building, 3 p.m.
Departure of M. S. Cathay.
Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Lord Reay arrives in Bombay.
„ 4.—Investiture Order of Indian Empire, Calcutta.
Expected Arrival of the Duke of Connaught.
Entries for Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup close.
Cook's Moonlight Excursion.
Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund.
„ 5.—Volunteer Church Parade.
„ 6.—Expected Arrival of Due d'Orleans.
Ladies' Dance at Yacht Club.
„ 7.—Ball at Government House.
„ 8.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Mrs. Norville's Benefit, Gaiety Theatre.
Annual Meeting, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
„ 9.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
„ 10.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
„ 11.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Shrove Tuesday.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
„ 15.—Town Council Meeting.
Ash Wednesday.
„ 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
„ 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Bombay Races.
Yacht Club Regatta.
„ 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
„ 23.—Bombay Races.
„ 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
„ 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
„ 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
„ 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
„ 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Ambala.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Hornby Road, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

Your directors have nowthe pleasure to submit for your approval a statement of profit and loss and the balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1887. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the earnings of the company during the year together with a balance of Rs. 1,300-4-9 from last account amount to Rs. 1,38,930-1-9. From this has to be deducted the ad-interim dividend amounting to Rs. 31,800, leaving an available balance of Rs. 1,07,130-1-9, which yours directors recommend should be disposed of as under :—In payment of dividend for second half-year at Rs. 50 per share, Rs. 31,800 ; to depreciation account, being 5 per cent. on capital expenditure to date, Rs. 50,407 ; to reserve fund, Rs. 24,923-1-9—total Rs. 1,07,130-1-9. Your mill now obtains 20,616 mule and 7,644 ring spindles, and preparation and spinning machinery for other 6,868 mule spindles is in course of erection, so that in a short time your directors trust to have 34,528 spindles running, which will materially increase the earning power of the company. It is with deep regret that your directors have to record the death of Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, whose untiring energy in the company's interest has contributed considerably to the position it now holds. The company's property is insured for Rs. 2,50,000. The directors' report and audited balance-sheet, and the statement of profit and loss made up to 31st December 1887, were approved, adopted and confirmed. The declaration of a dividend of Rs. 100 per share for the year 1887, equal to 10 per cent. per annum on the fully paid up capital, including the interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share declared for the half-year ended 30th June 1887,

SALES BY AUCTION

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

ALE OR SILK AND COTTON PIECE GOODS, CAPS, CUPBOARDS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 6th February, 1888 at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop in Abdool Rahiman Street (near old Muchee Bazaar) by order of C. A. Turner, Esqre. official assignee, H. C., and in Re Abdoolali Abdoolhoosein traded as Abdoolhoosein Camroodin (an Insolvent) consisting of few pieces of Silk and Cotton striped cloth (alecha), Soonay brocade; cut pieces of embroidered, plain and flowered silk and velveteen, silk embroidered Velvet and Cotton Caps; show cupboards, show cases, crosine lamp, &c.

SALE OF CHOICE BRANDY, WHISKY, CHAMPAGNE, BEER, SAUCE, FLOWER VASES, GARDEN POTS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1888, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, few boxes of celebrated wines, spirits, &c., *viz.*, De Charville Freres Brandy, Clan Ronald Scotch Whisky, Best Champagne, Louis Novat Brandy ★, and Martin and Rogee Brandy ★★★ in quarts and pints, Pilsener Export Beer in quarts and pints, Maraschino, Curacoa, Worcester Sauce in ½ pints, few pairs of handsome flower vases, garden pots, powder sets, liquor sets, &c., &c.

N.B.—The above choice wines and spirits, &c., will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers, and the purchasers are requested not to lose this good opportunity.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st February, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th February, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, close to the Cumballa Hotel, the valuable and handsome French polished, blackwood and teakwood and satinwood inlaid household furniture, best platedware, rich crockey and glassware, a mahogany bagatelle table with balls and cues, a handsome double seated brougham, rich table ornaments handsome flower vases, table and hanging lamps, velvet and Brussels carpets &c., the property of Nawab Syed Hossein Belgrami.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NATIVE GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE AT HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Agents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th February, at 2 p.m., the surplus stock of the Crystalleries de Boccarat, all real Chrystalware (no Bohemian glass) consisting of rich cut chandeliers, white and colored ornamental toilet and table glassware of the finest description, rich painted glass and porcelainware unsurpassed in artistic finish and design. Finest majolica ware table crockery and ornamental porcelains, bronzeware of beautiful designs, clock vases, Chundelabras, best Epergues, Musical boxes, grand mirror in rich gold frame and glit consols and a variety of other goods.

Will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, at 2-30 p.m.

The valuable library, consisting of several hundred volumes of law books, the property of E. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues are ready, and the library is now on view.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th inst. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, near the Railway Bridge, the valuable handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of W. J. FARROW, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

On MONDAY next, the 6th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

A consignment of 5 packages ordered out by an officer from England, consisting of French iron bedsteads 4' by 6' 6" rolls of Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-carpet 9½ by 2 yards, a set of table glass service for 12 persons, duplex bracket lamps, hall lamp, &c.

The property will be on view from Thursday, the 2nd February.

SALE OF SAW-GINS AND COTTON OPENER.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Old Hydraulic Press Building in Marine Street, Fort—

10 saw-gins, cotton opener and a lot of old iron.

SALE of grain sweepings old wood iron, &c. at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock Premises on Tuesday, the 7th inst. at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood iron, &c.

SALE OF COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEETS.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock ware-house by order of Nuggon Muthooradass, and on account and at the risk of Mooloohund Oogurchund.

50 Bundles copper sheets. On account and at the risk of Mehta Nurbhoram Hurribhoy.

25 Bundles copper sheets. On account and at the risk of Mooltasee Tulsidass Soonderdass.

35 Bundles yellow metal sheets. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN LOHAR CHAWL STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 11th day of February, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Kahwant Vishnoo Neae the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate on the north side of Lohar Chawl street in the sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 235 square yards and four ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and bounded on the east by the public passage called Antoba Wadi, on the west by a passages half of which belongs to this premises, and the other half belongs to the adjoining house of Gopall Shamrao Senoy, on the north by the property of the late Trimbuck Ragoba, and on the south by the said Lohar Chawl Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Kahwant Vishnoo Neae and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES, IN MANORDASS ROOPJEE LANE AND BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 444 of 1881.

Jugmohundass Mungaldass, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 88, Kalbadavee Road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I., of Bombay Hindoos Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, Tribhowandass Mungaldass, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, and Purshotumdass Mungaldass, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 13th day of December, 1887, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction, in two lots in the premises, firstly hereinafter mentioned, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day, of February, 1887, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.
LOT I.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants.

(a) All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Manordass Roopjee Lane, within the Fort, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (270 3-9) two hundred and seventy square yards, and four-ninths, of another square yard, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 1288, New Survey No. 8505 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under streets numbers 29 and 31, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the North by Manordass Roopjee Lane, on or towards the South by the house of Premjee Purshotum, on or towards the East by the house of Munmohundass Davidass, and on or towards the West by a chawl, the ancestral property of Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Madhowdass Gokuldass, at a monthly tenant.

and in

(b) An undivided one-fourth share or part, in all that piece or parcel of land or vacant ground, situate at Manordass Roopjee Lane, within the Fort in Bombay, containing by admeasurement (243 8-9) two hundred and forty-three square yards, and eight-ninths of another square yard, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 1300, New Survey No. 8467, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by Hornby Row, on or towards the south by Manordass Roopjee Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Hurkissondass and Bhugwaudass Narotamdass and on or towards the West partly by the Government Police Station, and partly by the property of Munchabai and Gungabai, widows.

LOT 2.

All that estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (225 6-9) two hundred and twenty-five square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 171 to 180, new survey No. 8505, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 25, 27 and 337 to 347, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by Manordass Roopjee Lane, on or towards the South by the house of Premjee Purshotum, on or towards the East by the premises, (a) mentioned in Lot I. and on or towards the West by Bazaar Gate Street, and which said premises are in occupation by the month by tenants.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The property will be put up for sale in two separate lots, as mentioned in the particulars of sale. The highest bidders for each lot shall be the purchaser thereof. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Attorneys for the abovenamed first Defendant, No. 79 Meadow Street, Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, Attorneys for the plaintiff, Rampart Row.—Dated this 31st day of January, 1888.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st February, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 8, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome stud bred mare, rich bay, rising 5, nearly 15 hands. Capital hack and goes in dog-cart, combine two strains thorough-bred English blood, would make a good pig-sticker or light horse charger.

1 Second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature Brougham in very good order

1 Second hand strong dog-cart

1 Handsome strong bay Arab Horse 14-1½, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed ex s.s. "Riverdale"

1 Handsome strong canoe-shaped Landau by Kesterton, suitable for pair

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS THE "CHOWK HOTEL."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room—

The bungalow with out-houses, known as "Chowk Hotel," situated at Matheran, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 26 coontas. The bungalow has a very large accommodation, and command an excellent view

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsomt table and hanging kerosine lamps, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, a first-rate tricycle, &c., &c., the property of HARRY GAY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 38, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by Mr. Wimbridge and others, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., in very good order, first-rate pictures, oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a Madras-built mail-phaeton with poles and shafts complete in good order, a pair of handsome bay Arab horses, free goers, and set of English harness, an English-built waggonette, with removable back seats, poles and shafts complete, &c., the property of COL. PAYNE.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong built landau.

1 handsome English-built buggy.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage and Unclaimed Goods at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods and lost luggage.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 1st February, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godown, below the bridge of the Musjid Bunder Station, the underdermentioned sugar on account and at the risk of Sa Ootumchund Rikhundass and by order of Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co.

989 Bags Mauritius Sugar of different numbers.

Auction Sale of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Waree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd February, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

5 cases coloured prints.
2 cases coloured handkerchieves.
3 cases striped dhootics.
2 bales grey shirtings.
1 case oil paintings in gilt frames.
20 ,, brandy and whisky in qts.

On account and at the risk of Govindram Ghellabhoy and by order of Irani Behram Khodabux—

34 packages bhooj-kunz flowers.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 1st Feburary, 1888.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN 31.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, at Reuter's quotation of 102⅝; but Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent down, at 107¾. Silver declined ⅛d. per oz., say, to 44⅛d; Rupee Securities, however, were unchanged at £69½ for Fours, and 73⅜ for 4½ per cent. In the quotations for Eastern Exchange Banks we note an advance of £1 in Hongkong, and Shanghai, at £53.

The market for East Indian Wheat continued dull in tone; and a decline is reported of 3d. per quarter in Hard Red, and of 6d. in Club No. 2, to arrive. In the Mincing-lane markets Linseed was firm, and Calcutta seed had moved up 3d. per quarter, to arrive *via* the Canal. Rapeseed was dull, but not any lower in price; and the same may be said of Poppy Seed.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet without any change in spot prices, the total sales having amounted to 10,000 bales, including, 800 Surats. Rates for American Arrivals declined 1-32d in near positions, say, January to March; and for March to May they were 1-64d lower, but for May-June there was no change. "Fine" Broach is reported to have been done, with Fully "Good" clause, for March-April shipment at 5¼d per lb., which is 1-32d lower than last Friday's rate, and ⅛d below the price of Ready stuff. The Manchester market was steady. This morning the tone in Liverpool was still quiet at opening; probable Sales, 8,000 bales; Imports, 12,000 bales.

In New York the rate for May Futures closed at 10-82, an advance of 3 points, the June price opening at 10·89 cents. The Spot quotation was unchanged at 10 11-16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales, and compare as underrated with those of the two previous years :—

	1888	1887	1886
Monday's Receipts	17,000	26,000	19,000
Two days' do.	31,000	48,000	39,000
Since 1st Sept.	1887 4,494,000	4,382,000	4,125,000

The tone of our market for the staple has been firm to-day at yesterday's quotations, as a rule, though dealers have given way a rupee or two in the case of ready Sheagaum, and advanced rates to the same extent for "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals, for next month's delivery. Demand for future delivery continues slack; but a comparatively large business has been transacted in ready stuff, the reported sales aggregating some 3,000 bales. Of these the principal are 800 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 201-12; 900 bales of Khandeish, at Rs. 188-95; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 213½ to Rs. 223½; 400 Bengals, at Rs. 170-79½; 250 Khangaum, at Rs. 210-15; Oojein, at Rs. 192; Nuggur, at Rs. 214½; and a small lot of Amli Ginned, at Rs. 228 per candy. The Mills were again in the market for old stuff, and took altogether about 1,000 bales of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 173-85; Dharwar, at Rs. 193-7; Compta, at Rs. 173-5; and Khangaum at Rs. 195-8 per candy.

WHEAT continues very quiet; and in sympathy with advices from the other side, prices may be quoted an anna per cwt. lower. There is, however, very little business doing. We quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cwt.	Rs.	4-6-0 to 4-6-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,,	4-5-0 to 4-5-6	
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4-3-6	,,
Red Delhi	,,	3-15-0 to 4-0-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4-7-0 to 4-8-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4-2-0	,,
Hard Red	,,	3-14-0	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is in rather less demand, a further advance, say to Rs. 6-5-0 per cwt, checking business, but the market is steady. In Rape and Gingelly there is nothing doing, but quotations are nominally unchanged.

The Arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	13,480 bales.
Wheat	18,251 cwt.
Linseed	12,041 ,,
Rapeseed	1,684 ,,
Gingelly	19,129 ,,
Groundnuts	9,223 ,,

FREIGHTS.—The market may be called steady, rates for ready business being maintained; but the tone is quiet, and no further engagement for forward loading has transpired.

EXCHANGE has been weak again to-day, and rates have ruled the turn easier, both for Bank Paper and Private Bills, for ready business. The same rates forward as for ready have been quoted, but they have not brought out sellers, and altogether very little business has been done. We call the market still weak closing at our quotations, say :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 15-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 5d.	,,
Credits	do.	1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
Francs	do.	1·80.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, but with little passing on any line. There have been sellers of Four per cents for money at 98½, while for the 2nd March account 97⅞ has been quoted throughout the day, and for the end of March account 97⅞ has been the rate. 104½ nominal is the stereotyped quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES opened again with some signs of activity, but a lull came over the market, and very few bargains were eventually booked. The only changes we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 25 in the Akbar Press Shares, and of Rs. 30 in Sind Press; a decline of Rs. 45 in Presidency Mill, and of Rs. 3 in Manockji Petit; an improvement of Rs. 5 in Alliance Mill; and of Re. 1 in Kemp and Co.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	7 pct.	783xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 do.	260
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	446
National Bank of India	27,330	$125		5 pct.	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. 5 per cent. Stock	..	14100	..	..	21544
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	4100	..	..	21

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,080
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct.	185 / 155
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 15	152
Bapty Co., Ld.	525	..	125	Rs. 14	47
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	..	600	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.ct.	155
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,200	100	100	Rs. 2	86
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,000	1,800	Rs. 135	2,560
Bombay Land Improvement Co.	2,000	62	375	Rs. 332	648
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	No	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Coorge, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Geyer & Co., Ld.	600	100	40	..	41
Indian Guarantee Partnership Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	800	256	250	..	100
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	256
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	9 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	100	Rs. 9	340
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	1,000	R 9	360
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	p.c.	100
Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Thacker & Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	72
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,310
Western India Fire Mills	1,800	100	100	Rs. 15	300
M. Moos & Co	800 / 1,000	125 / 500	all / p		40 / 125

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MARTIN—January 31, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Major Gerald Martin, Assay Master, H. M.'s Mint, of a son.

DEATH.

BHAROOCHA—January 31, Bai Dinbai, mother of Framjee Sorabjee Bharoocha. Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Chira Bazaar.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

MR. WESTLAND, in his financial statement introducing the Petroleum Duty Bill, the concluding portion of which we publish to-day, dealt at some length with the suggestion that the special expenditure which has contributed to the deficit should be met by a loan. He cannot have had before him a report of the proceedings of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, but it is very likely that if he had, his observations would have been in much the same vein as they actually were laid in. The Finance Minister put the case very fairly when he admitted that much of this expenditure was temporary and special, and was of the nature of capital invested once for all. To this category belonged Rs. 1,78,00,000 incurred in Burma, and Rs. 20,00,000 in frontier roads in the Punjab. But the principle on which the Government of India proceed in these matters is clear and intelligible. The question is, not simply whether this may be deemed recurrent expenditure or not, but whether it will produce a revenue sufficient to provide the interest on the money borrowed to meet it. This is a principle long since incorporated in the Public Works policy of the Government of India, and though it may seem severe when applied in an unbending way, it in the long run safeguards us against many inconveniences and dangers. Besides the matter has to be looked at from the political as well as the purely financial point of view. The future is uncertain—or rather there is only one thing certain in it, and that is that we have not seen the last or nearly the last of the expenditure in question. If the revenues of India showed an elasticity in which they are still all but wanting, the case might be different. We might persuade ourselves that though it might be difficult to pay for this expenditure now, a growing revenue in the coming years would make it easy to meet the interest on the money borrowed to meet it. That is a view that could fairly be taken and acted upon in a country of progressive resources. It cannot be taken in a country where the area of taxation is restricted, and where the growth of revenue is as slow as it is with us. But to our minds the great argument for dealing resolutely and promptly with the situation is the absence of any reasonable ground for believing that the claims upon the treasury will perceptibly diminish for some years to come. The statesmen and soldiers who have much more to do with the finances of India than anyone else would, if they were to speak their minds on this subject, counsel us very strongly to keep our hands as free as we can for the years that are coming. Sir Frederick Roberts, for instance, would have told the Bombay Chamber of Commerce if he had been present at their deliberations last week, that the military factor in our financial problems was the most efficient factor of all, and that whoever ignored it would be a bad financier and a worse politician. We can affect no contentment with this. Military considerations have had too much rather than too little weight in Calcutta and Simla during the last three years. But it will be as well to deal with the facts as they are rather than as we should like them to be, and we should not so deal with them if we ignored Mr. Westland's warning that "it is only too likely that future years will have their own burdens to bear."

Mr. Westland prefaced his account of the present financial situation by a general answer to the general allegation of extravagance which is brought against the Government of India. We cannot agree with him that these allegations always waste themselves in generalities, and do not address themselves to specific items of expenditure. To the criticism that has gone forward from this side of India the observation certainly does not apply. If Mr. Westland will turn to the records of the Finance Committee he will find no lack of suggestions for retrenchment drawn up in a very specific way. As to the impression which big figures make upon the public mind—they so impressed Mr. John Bright some years ago that he denounced as incompetent and unworthy of confidence any administration that could not govern the United Kingdom for seventy millions a year—there is a short and simple way of doing away with this. The seventy-seven crores of expenditure which appeal so powerfully to the imagination of economical people would be put out of sight if the Government of India would do what Mr. Fawcett so often and so urgently advised them to do—give the net charges and incomings of administration instead of the gross. But however the case is stated it looks unsatisfactory. A comparison with 1884-5, the last year in which there was a real equilibrium, shows that in the interval army charges have increased by Rs. 98,00,000; on frontier roads Rs. 20,00,000 is being spent in the current year; Upper Burma is answerable for an expenditure of Rs. 1,78,00,000 in excess of the revenue of the province; we are worse off, by Rs. 1,79,00,000, through loss on exchange than we were in 1884-5. This means, in the whole, a loss of four crores and three-quarters on a comparison between the financial year now ending and 1884-85. The income tax, improvements in certain branches of revenue, the absorption of the Famine Insurance Fund, and a large reduction in the assignments to Provincial Governments, made up the deficiency, loss about eighteen lakhs. This, however, was only the Budget result. The actuality has been even more unfavourable than Sir Auckland Colvin counted on last March. Exchange, which he calculated at 1s. 5½d. has proved, as he was warned at the time that it would prove, worse than his estimate. The rate is now a little under seventeen pence, and assuming—which is a somewhat sanguine assumption—that the rate is as good throughout 1888-89 as it is at the end of 1887-88, the loss for which allowance must be made in the coming year on account of exchange alone is Rs. 72,00,000. Then the railways, especially in the latter half of the year, have shown smaller earnings, and the most favourable view that Mr. Westland can take of the situation makes the railway account Rs. 40,00,000 worse than in the estimates. Opium, as we intimated some months ago, has been a disappointing branch of the revenue. It shows a falling off of Rs. 30,00,000 in the current year, and in the estimates for the coming year Mr. Westland refuses to put it at a higher figure.

The terms in which Mr. Westland refers to this item in the accounts are significant and serious. He detects "what looks like a permanent deterioration" in the opium revenue, and careful observers of the situation are for the most part disposed to agree with him. The new Convention with China is working prejudicially to the interests of the Indian Government in every way, not only through the burdensome nature of the duty imposed by the Chinese, but by the preference given to the native drugs by the local administrations, who are said now to allow native opium to pass free of the *li kin* duties which are levied upon the Indian. The Convention, happily, has not many years to run, and as we are never likely to have again at the Foreign Office so weak a negotiator as Lord Granville there is some ground for hoping that an arrangement less inimical to Indian interests may be come to. The subject is one which the Government of India should bring to the notice of the Home Government without delay, for there is nothing in the condition of any other branch of our revenues which can make us indifferent to the prospect of a permanent deterioration in a revenue which has in some years yielded more than nine crores. Mr. Westland reckons on at least the possibility of a further deterioration in this revenue, as he not unreasonably does upon a further loss on exchange. If either contingency should be realized the provisional surplus of forty-seven lakhs which he estimates will not be at all too large. And this, it should be remembered, is arrived at only by a departure from the principle which he has himself enunciated for determining whether a given charge shall be met out of revenue or charged to capital. He leaves out of the account 75 lakhs which are to be set apart for special defences, but which the Secretary of State had promised Parliament should not involve the raising of taxation. The Famine Insurance Fund meanwhile remains in abeyance for a second year, though this fact does not deter the Government from throwing forward expenditure on defences and strategic railways, amounting to a crore and three-quarters. There is quite enough in Mr. Westland's provisional statement to make us look forward with anxious curiosity to the fuller and more definite exposition of the financial situation and prospects which is promised for the end of the month.

THE request of the Porte that Zeila may be evacuated by the British troops should force the Government to come to some definite conclusion as to the attitude that they mean to maintain on the Somali Coast. Zeila, unlike Berbera and Bulhar and the other towns in that part of Africa which were held by Egyptian garrisons until 1883, is a Turkish town, directly dependent upon the Sultan. The British Assistant Resident there was, therefore, in reality a Vice-Consul exercising jurisdiction over British subjects and those who chose to become such, in virtue of the Capitulations between the British Government and the Porte. But the French thought fit a couple of years since also to send a Vice-Consul there, a gentleman from Aden who thought the Republic could be best served by giving certificates of protection to a considerable number of the rascals of the place, and so making it difficult to keep order. The story of the quarrel between the British and French Vice-Consuls need not be told again. It ended, as people will remember, by the withdrawal of both agents from the place—a hauling down of colours on our part which has all along seemed superfluous and impolitic, and the reasons for which the Government should be asked for by some inquisitive member of Parliament in the coming session. Since then, notwithstanding their consular withdrawal, the town has remained under British administration. There is an Assistant Resident, subordinate to the Residency at Aden, and the British force consists of one European officer and about a hundred and twenty men of the 3rd Bombay Regiment. Thus far the place has not paid the cost of administration, a deficit of about three thousand rupees being returned in each of the years during which it has been in British charge. Our position is as unprofitable therefore as it is anomalous. An endeavour, we believe, was made to purchase the sovereignty of Zeila from Turkey, but the Sultan asked too high a price—£200,000 we hear,—and the negotiations led to nothing. The summons to withdraw from the town may be one result of the impecuniosity which is just now pressing hardly upon the Porte, the idea at Constantinople possibly being that if England is confronted with the alternative of buying the sovereignty of the place and retiring from it she will make a higher bid than before. It seems to us that if the irresolute policy which has been pursued hitherto is to be continued, the wisest thing that we can do will be to withdraw. Zeila in itself is worth little. It has a considerable trade, it is true, but it declined by two lakhs last year, and the chief market on the coast is not there but at Berbera. If we are to remain at Zeila, whether by a more definite agreement with the Turkish Government, or after purchase, we must make up our minds to put it to its proper use as a gateway to the interior. There are large and important markets beyond, that at Harrar principally, where since King Menelek of Shoa has displaced the turbulent Emir Ali Abdulla there should be some assurance of quietness and of the commercial revival which quietness brings with it. If we would only make the best of the place as a starting point for the interior it might be worth while to buy it, even at a high figure. But rather than allow the great caravan road to be closed, as it was when tidings last came from the neighbourhood, and our police to be captured without making reprisals, we should abandon Zeila, and be content with having posts at Berbera and Bulhar.

A HOME paper, in commenting upon the Honours list, remarks that "the determined energy which General Browne and his subordinate Mr. O'Callaghan displayed in their trying duties on the Bolan Railway certainly merit the Knighthood and Companionship in the Star which they gain." This is a Home comment, but like much that is written in England on Indian affairs it is amusingly and amazingly incorrect. Mr. O'Callaghan, as everybody knows, was never a subordinate of General Browne, and General Browne never had anything to do with the Bolan Railway.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VIOLATION OF A FRENCH CONSULATE BY TURKS.

PARIS, JAN. 30.

News has been received that the Turkish Police have invaded the French Consulate at Damascus, and arrested a French subject.

M. C. Comte de Montebello, French Ambassador at Constantinople, has demanded an explanation from the Porte.

The Paris papers demand that should satisfaction not be obtained a squadron should be sent to Syria.

PROSECUTION OF IRISH PRIESTS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Father Macfadden, who was arrested at Armagh on 20th January, for inciting the people to boycott certain persons, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The Rev. Father had appealed and been released on bail.

Father Kennedy also has been summoned for attending a meeting of the National League.

THE EVACUATION OF ZEILAH.

Government will consult with the Khedive before replying to the request of the Porte that Zeilah should be evacuated by the British troops.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, JAN. 31.

The Italian troops intend to occupy Saati to-morrow, and the Army head-quarters will then be transferred there.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 30.

Good progress is being made by the Anglo-American Fisheries Commission, who are daily holding lengthy meetings.

THE RAILWAY CEREMONIAL AT MARMAGOA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JAN. 31.

The ceremony of uniting the West of India Portuguese and Southern Mahratta lines was conducted to-day on the frontier, near Castle Rock. The train conveying Lord Reay arrived first on the scene from Belgaum followed immediately by the Portuguese Viceroy, who left Marmagoa by a special train. The parties alighted as the band played the English and Portuguese National Anthems, and at the invitation of Mr. Sawyer, the Engineer, the two illustrious gentlemen proceeded to unite the lines by means of silver keys with which Mr. Craik, the Traffic Manager of the S. M. Railway, presented them. Both parties then lunched at Castle Rock, and after toasting the Sovereigns of the two countries proceeded by a special train to Marmagoa.

COMMITTAL TO THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JHELUM, JAN. 31.

The hearing in Guard Brook's case was brought to a close to-day in the local court. Accused having admitted five previous convictions was committed to take his trial in the Court of Sessions under a charge of voluntary causing grievous hurt. The charge of robbery is still under investigation. The police in their researches have come across some forged documents.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, left here yesterday morning for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, arrived here this morning, two days before due date.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, arrived here yesterday morning from Bombay and Karachi.

ADEN, JAN. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, with China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. do.	73⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KARACHI, Jan. 31.—The mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, leave at 11-30 a.m. on Thursday, 2nd February.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has just published a pamphlet under the title of "The Trial of Muluk Chaud for the Murder of his own Child." The accused, a peasant living in a small village in Bengal, was the victim, not of circumstantial evidence, but of the strong direct testimony of his surviving daughter, who entered into minute details of the circumstances of the alleged murder. The evidence against Muluk Chaud was so overwhelming that the sessions judge who first tried the case was absolutely convinced of his guilt. Fortunately there was a power of appeal to the High Court of Calcutta, and a new trial was ultimately ordered. In the further proceedings Mr. Manomohan Ghose appeared for the prisoner, and succeeded in satisfying both the judge and the jury that no murder had been committed. The sentence of death was therefore not carried out, and the prisoner was liberated. His daughter subsequently confessed that she had fabricated the story. Mr. W. A. Hunter, M.P., has written a preface to the pamphlet. He says:

"The light that this case throws upon the administration of justice in the rural districts of Bengal is somewhat painful. The miscarriage of justice was due to the corruption of the police, and their determination to support a wrong opinion by tutoring a child in falsehoods to swear away its father's life."

Mr. Hunter points out that in India there is a right of appeal in murder cases. In this respect therefore, the law in India is superior to that of this country. On the other hand, the case exhibits certain innovations in criminal procedure to which Mr. Hunter takes great objection. One of these is that the attendance of medical men, who give evidence before the committing magistrate, is not compulsory at the trial.

THE GOVERNOR'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JAN. 29.

HIS EXCELLENCY left Poona on Friday night by special train and arrived here on Saturday afternoon. On his way his Excellency breakfasted at Miraj, where he was met and entertained by the Chief of the place. The train was in charge of Mr. Craik, the Traffic Superintendent of the Southern Mahratta Railway. There was no formal reception of his Excellency, but a number of officials and inhabitants of the station assembled on the platform and accompanied him to the residence of the Collector, where his Excellency was lodged during his stay here. Late in the afternoon a levée was held, and all the military and civil officials and principal European and native residents attended. Subsequently the members of the local Municipality waited upon his Excellency at the bungalow of Mr. Naurojee Framjee and presented him with an address, which was read by Rao Bahadur Hoocharao.

The address expresses the thankfulness of the community for the blessings of local self-government, and briefly touches on some of the more important sanitary improvements which have been carried out. Owing to the costliness of a more elaborate scheme the Municipality has to content itself with water drawn from wells, but the Commissioners are trying to improve their condition and increase their number. The address adds:—

Then we have to tell of separate markets erected for sheep, for grain, for cloth and for general merchandise; good roads constructed; gutters and drains made; erection of new houses and streets supervised, &c. Very much still remains to be done. The inadequacy in its efforts is sadly hampered by want of funds. A comprehensive scheme for surface drainage is much required, the project has to be shelved for the present. Our body represents very fairly the various sections and interests of the people of the town. One-half of the commissioners and the vice-president are elected by the people. We highly value the privilege granted to us of governing ourselves. Among other matters, now entrusted to us, is the management of the primary schools. We are convinced, that with the care we are able to give them, the condition of these schools has improved. But the greater part of their cost being now payable from Municipal revenues, their charge has added to our pecuniary difficulties. We would further inform your Lordship that the two matters, chiefly engaging our attention at the present time, are the establishment of a technical school of education and the supply of female medical assistance to the women of the town. Our wishes and plans, as to the former, have not as yet taken a definite form. With regard to the latter, however, it is otherwise. We boast that we, the townspeople and the people of the district, generally are alive to the great importance of the objects of the fund that her Excellency Lady Reay has been graciously pleased to take under her patronage; and which objects her Excellency has done so much to further. We have demonstrated this by practical interest taken in the matter. Some Rs. 1,700 have been subscribed privately in the district in aid of the fund. The money has come, not from a few monied men, but from hundreds of well-wishers, of all castes and classes, throughout the district. Then the District Local Board and four Municipalities have voted special grants. Efforts are being made to induce women from the district to go to Bombay and Poona to qualify themselves as medical practitioners. We are confident that these measures will ultimately be successful and will result in incalculable good.

His Excellency, in reply, said:—

I have received with the greatest pleasure the expression of your feelings of loyalty towards our Most Gracious Sovereign, and I shall not fail to communicate the same to her Majesty. I have to thank you for the very kind welcome you have extended to me and Lady Reay on this the first occasion of our visit to the southern extremity of the presidency, which I hope will not be our last. In your address you have alluded to a subject which is all important, not only to this presidency, but to the whole of India—the water-supply. It is one which I am always extremely pleased to see put in the front of the topics which these addresses bring to my notice. When I went to Ahmedabad lately I had to enquire carefully how the difficulties they experienced had been overcome; and here I am happy to hear you have not met with insuperable difficulties, and that your water-supply is fairly satisfactory. The responsibilities of local bodies with respect to pure water-supply are very considerable, and the well-wishers of local self-government will have every reason to congratulate themselves on the auspicious results of that institution if, in every place where it is granted, the inhabitants of it obtain better and purer water. Lately, we have received a very pleasing illustration of the fact that the want of good water is felt by the inhabitants of the towns themselves. I am alluding to what has happened quite recently in the town of Poona. As you may be aware, Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the sanitary arrangements of that town. Government, naturally, adopted the recommendations of the Committee which it had itself appointed, but the inhabitants of Poona, not content with accepting those recommendations, added what we call in Scotland a rider, urging upon Government the necessity of purifying the supply of water. I mention this as a fact which is highly creditable to the intelligence of the Poona community and to their public spirit, and to show how necessary it is that Government should know the wants of the people and that those wants should be brought to the notice of Government by their lips. You have made reference to the question of a complete system of surface drainage. I need not say that I wish the deduction you drew from these premises, that surface drainage was very much wanted, should not be shelved, but that you come to the conclusion it ought to be introduced. However, I am perfectly content to let the matter rest with you, as I am sure that after mature deliberation you will see your way, at all events, to make some beginning. Here again I wish to allude to the example of Poona. The Municipal Committee, appointed by the Corporation, and composed of eight Municipal Commissioners, have adopted this resolution, that a system of surface drainage was required, and that after a full survey had been made of the way in which it was to be constructed, a loan should be raised for the purpose. I am bound to say that there was no resolution, among those accepted at the public meeting, asking the Corporation either to raise a loan or to increase the Municipal taxation of the town, but it is quite true that this was a necessary conclusion to be drawn from it, if the Corporation of Poona adopt the recommendation of their Committee. I only mention these matters to show that they are felt by the people themselves and that they are not the result of any prescription of authorities—either Government or sanitary. I am very glad to notice that the people are beginning to understand that these things are not to gratify theories, but are meant for the public benefit, to raise the standard of their own well-being and even of their vitality. As such I cannot leave Belgaum without commending these matters to the earnest attention of the Municipality and expressing the hope that when I next meet them, or my successor has the privilege of meeting the Municipal Commissioners of Belgaum, they will be able to state that both water-supply and surface drainage have been vastly improved since the beginning of 1888. You have mentioned the great responsibility which has been resulted from the transfer of primary education to your care. I need not tell you that Government watch with the greatest anxiety what is being done in the various localities by bodies who are now made responsible for primary education. Undoubtedly, of all the various tasks and duties with which you have been entrusted, this is the one in which I hope the various centres and chief towns of our Collectorates will compete with others. You have, I know, although you have not alluded to it in your address, an extremely efficient high-school, the principal of which is a gentleman whose efforts in the direction of raising the standard of high school education have been very successful, and as he is here I wish to compliment him upon that fact. But in your address you go on to speak of markets—and separate markets for various purposes. Now in this respect you are ahead of the city of Bombay, where only recently we have been increasing the number of markets. There is no doubt that for the convenience of the public and for the supply of good food nothing is more necessary than to separate markets according to the articles retailed in them. I may perhaps further allude to what you say about technical education. Of course this is a subject which, in a town like this, with a considerable weaving industry, is of the utmost importance. Naturally, you will look forward to the time when we shall be able—and I hope it will not be long—to provide you with proper native teachers from our institution in Bombay. It is naturally my wish that from Bombay the light should radiate not only throughout the whole of this presidency, from north to south, from Ahmedabad to Belgaum, but I am sanguine enough to hope that when that institution is fairly started we shall also be able to meet the demand in other parts of India. Lately, I have gathered from friends in Bengal that they are quite ready to accept some of the gentlemen who will be trained in the institution. It will give me great pleasure to know you have begun a school meeting the immediate needs of existing industries. The best way to make a beginning is not to be too theoretical, but essentially practical. If this is done you will be easily able to expand, and by reason of having made a school auxiliary to existing industries it may be transformed into the creator of new industries, for which this place, with its own station and railway line, is now admirably suited. Further you call attention, and with natural pride, to what you have done for the education of women and to give them medical relief. In doing this you have shown your appreciation of the growing want in most of our centres, and I am glad to say that that want has been felt in all directions. I am told that the contributions which have been given to the fund raised for meeting this want have not only been of large figures, but so low as two annas. This shows how sorely those people who have subscribed their two annas, stood in need of that relief which otherwise might have been denied to them. We shall be very glad to receive any woman from this district who may care to attend the lectures at the Cama Hospital, and I can answer for my friend, Dr. Peshey—Miss Peshey—that they will be kindly received at that institution and soon put in the way of complying with whatever services may be required of them towards the relief of suffering womanhood in this part of the Presidency. In conclusion, I must again thank you for the kind welcome you have accorded me, and express the hope that your efforts to increase the prosperity of this town will meet with the reward to which they are undoubtedly entitled.

Lady Reay left for Goa to-day.

THE PORT TRUSTEES' INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR.

THE pleasant annual cruise in the harbour provided by the Port Trustees of Bombay, in which some of the leading citizens and commercial men join by invitation, came off yesterday. Business was combined with pleasure; for the pleasant sail in the harbour was intended to enable the Trustees to perform the duty of inspecting and inquiring into the condition of the lighthouses under their control, and they utilised it also for holding their weekly meeting, and transacting the business of the Trust during the cruise. Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s s.s Rajapuri had been engaged for the purpose, and all preparations for the comfort and enjoyment of the guests had been very liberally made by Mr. George Manson, the Secretary of the Port Trust. The guests assembled at the Apollo Bunder about midday, and the party left the bunder shortly afterwards. There was a goodly company on board. Among those who had accepted the invitations of the Trustees were Messrs. A. C. Tupp, J. Moore, Lieut.-Colonel Merewether, Brigadier-General Pottinger, Major-General White, Messrs. G. Manson, H. W. Uloth, T. Meili, C. H Armstrong, W. H. Bushby, Wilson Bell, J. P. Baird, G. E. Ormiston, J. Black, W. M. Bell, L. Bergl, Crawley-Boevey, A. Bruel, F. Bozzoni, J. McLeod Campbell, F. L. Charles, H. Curwen, H. Curjel, J. P. Clarke, R. S. Campbell, J. Dickson, F. G. Dumayne, W. Greaves, A. M. Gubbay, A. P. Gould, Fazulbhoy Visram, B. Farnham, J. Fachiri, W. S. Howard, S. Hutchinson, J. Henrich, H. W. Jones, F. Kirby, H. R. King, A. Leslie, G. R. Lynn, J. M. Lane, A. McLaggan, J. Marshall, C. Macdonald, C. B. Prumler, J. Tod, J. H. Tod, J. G. Smith, W. W. Squire, R. L. Stewart, Dr. T. S. Weir, Lieut.-Col. Twemlow, R.E., Capt. Spilsbury, R.E., Capt. J. M. Bean, I.M., Capt. Brackenbury, R.N., Lieut. W. G. Barr, R.N., of H. M. steamer Turquoise, Captain R. Collins, of the s.s. Prince Hendrik, Captain De Horne, of P. and O. steamer Cathay, Captain Gwynn, I.M., Captain Newell, of P. and O. Dockyard, Captain Potts, of B. I. S. N. Dockyard, Captain Verril, of the s.s. Worsley Hall, Captain Norfolk, of the s.s. Clan Murray, Captain Douglas, of the s.s. Apollo, &c. The Prongs Lighthouse, which was reached about 1-15 p.m., was the first that was inspected; and an inspection, which occupied about three-quarters of an hour, showed that it was in an excellent condition. Leaving the Prongs Lighthouse at 2 p.m., the Rajapuri reached Kennery at 3-15 p.m.; and here a longer halt than was intended was made. Luncheon was provided on board on the way between the Prongs and Kennery Lighthouses. The guests found pleasure in tarrying at Kennery, which was left much later than the time fixed by the programme. There was not enough time for the inspection of the Sunk Rock Lighthouse, and it was simply passed by without landing. The guests returned to Apollo Bunder about 6-30 p.m. A slight accident occurred during the cruise, which we are glad to learn was only slight. Mr. Bergl, one of the guests, fell down a ladder, sustaining a dislocation of the shoulder-blade; but he did not allow the accident to interfere with the enjoyment of the cruise, and was in his usual good spirits till his return to Apollo Bunder.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The next Criminal Sessions commence on the 2nd prox., and jurors and others are required to attend from 10 a.m. This hour is much too early and causes considerable inconvenience. It would be a great boon to all jurors who are business men if our respected Acting Chief Justice would commence the work of the Sessions at 11 a.m. and require the attendance of jurors at that hour. This would not only enable men who have important business to attend to to look in at their offices for a few minutes before attending at the High Court, but would also tend to their personal convenience, as attending at 10 a.m. means leaving home at 9-15 and hurrying through breakfast at a much earlier hour than most men are acustomed to.

There is another matter also, to which I wish to draw the attention of the Chief Justice. On the first day of the Sessions all jurors—special as well as common—are required to attend, though, as a rule, only common jurors are wanted on the first day. Could not the Chief Justice direct that special jurors should be required to attend only when they are really wanted.—Yours, &c.,

Malabar Hill, Jan. 31. A JUROR.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 7th Dragoon Guards leave Rupabeli to-day, travelling as far as Sathana, a distance of sixteen and a half miles before nightfall. They are due at Banderwara, to-morrow; Nussurabad, on Friday; and they reach Umballa, their ultimate destination, on the 23rd March.

LIEUTENANT THE HON'BLE A. F. NAPIER, Border Regiment, has been appointed to the 12th Bengal Cavalry as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

PAYMASTER AND HONY. CAPT. C. F. H. BEARDMORE, who has been ordered to India in the place of Captain Montagu, has been posted to the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

MAJOR A. A. HOLLINSON, 8th Hussars, has been granted leave to England, pending retirement from the Service.

LIEUTENANT A. C. DEL. JOLY, R.E., has been transferred from the Umballa Division, Military Works, to the Karrachi Defence Division.

CAPTAIN H. H. OZZARD, 14th Sikhs, has been appointed a Cantonment Magistrate under the North-West Provinces Government.

CAPTAIN F. M. A. RETALLICK, 45th Sikhs, resigns his appointment in the Burma Military Police and rejoins his regiment.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL R. F. HUTCHINSON, M.D., on retirement from the Service, is entitled to an ordinary pension of £700 per annum, together with an additional pension of £250, or £950 per annum in all.

ANOTHER half company of Sappers and Miners is to be despatched from Rurki to Kaloodanda for employment on the new works at that station.

A FORCE from Allahabad, composed of the N-2 R. A., 400 men of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, 300 of the 13th Bengal Infantry and 50 sabres of the Bengal Cavalry will move out into camp to-day for three days' field exercises.

No. 7 BATTERY, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, having arrived from Kirkee, in course of relief, and stationed at Colaba, is taken on the strength of the Garrison from the 28th January as follows:—1 major, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 6 corporals, 6 bombardiers, 3 acting bombardiers, 2 trumpeters, 91 gunners, 3 women, and ten children. The officers and rank and file, about forty in number, of the No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, R.A., having left Bombay by the Euphrates on the 29th inst., in course of relief, have been struck off the garrison list.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AND A RECENT PROSECUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very regrettable that our worthy Commissioner of Police should rush into print without making sure of his facts. Allow me to tell you that during the ten years that I was an Excise Inspector, I had frequent opportunities of seeing the inmates of Cursetjee Sookhlajee Street, and I can bear testimony to the fact that many, if not all, of the so-called vendors of cold drinks belong to the sisterhood of vice. I have had from an eminent local physician, whose name I enclose for your satisfaction, distinct confirmatory evidence of this—evidence, moreover, of a very recent date. It is a notorious fact that women carrying on this calling never get themselves registered under their proper names and that many have three to five *dhiases*. If the Commissioner of Police will take the trouble of visiting all these shops for the sale of cold drinks he will find these are carried on by a sort of joint stock confederacy, each woman changing her turn every three or four months in different localities.

In the interest of the public I hope you will publish this.—Yours, &c.,

January 31. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE MANUFACTURE OF EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The stratagem employed by the prosecutor for procuring evidence against the accused in the case, decided the other day by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, of alleged contravention of the Abkari Act, brings to my mind a case recently tried by a magistrate here under the Opium Act. In this latter case the means adopted by the complainant, an Inspector of the Customs Department, for securing evidence against the accused were, in my opinion, similar, in many respects, to those resorted to by the prosecutor in the Abkari case. I do not wish to impute any bad motive to any one concerned, but I want to point out for your information that the practice of "setting a trap to catch the unwary in a breach of the law" is often resorted to in the mofussil for getting persons convicted, especially under the laws relating to Salt, Opium and Abkari, which laws authorize payment of rewards to informants. The legitimate duty of those entrusted with the enforcement of the penal provisions of these laws is simply to prevent crimes and to bring to justice the real culprits. It is by no means a part of their work to induce persons to commit crimes! Surely, protection chiefly based upon such irregular, if not perhaps illegal, procedure ought to be discouraged by courts of justice and strictly prohibited by Government.—Yours, &c.,

Tanna, Jan. 30. LEX.

THE SALT TAX.

THE following extract from Dr. Lisboa's work, "Useful Plants of the Bombay Presidency," which forms part of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. 25, is worth publishing at this time, in connection with the raising of the tax on salt:—

There is another way in which the wild herbs and tubers are said to affect injuriously those who eat them. In the presidential address delivered before the Grant College Medical Society, in 1878, in speaking of the causes of leprosy, I said the following:—"Some attribute it to deficiency of salt in the food of the poor people of this country, and to the use of *dall*. The proportion of common salt existing in the blood is very small, and absolutely necessary for the due performance of various vital processes. The experiments made by Boussingault show that the addition of salt to the fodder of animals has no influence in the quantity of flesh, fat or milk obtained from them, but it appears to have a favourable effect on the appearance and quality of the stock. After detailing his experiments he says:—'The hair in the oxen which had got salt was smooth and shining; that of the other which had no salt added to their fodder was matted, and the skin here and there devoid of hairs. Those of the first lot, on the contrary, retained the look of stall-fed beasts; their liveliness and frequent indication of a desire to leap contrasted strikingly against the heavy and cold temperament observed in those of the second lot. There is no doubt'—continues Boussingault—'that a higher price would have been obtained in the market for the oxen reared under the influence of salt.' Baron Von Liebig (from whose letters on chemistry the above extract is taken), after remarking how the constitution is lowered by deficiency of salt in food and thus becomes liable to be easily attacked by various morbific agents, says:—'Many agriculturists have, however, drawn very different conclusions from these experiments (Boussingault's). An addition of salt yields to them (the farmers) no profit, since by the outlay in salt nothing is gained in flesh, they conclude that salt is of no use whatever; nay, these experiments have actually been abused as proofs and arguments against the reduction of the impost on salt—of all taxes on the continent that which is the most odious, the most unnatural, and the most disgraceful to human nature. We may here see that more wisdom is displayed in the instinct of an ox, or a sheep, than in the arrangement of him, who, strange to tell, often regards himself as the image of Him who is the perfection of all kindness and of all reason.' You all know that the high tax on salt imposed by the Indian Government falls chiefly and heavily on the poor population. The Government is desirous of abolishing or reducing it, and we must hope that the time of its remission will soon arrive. The poor population of India generally uses as articles of food various wild and uncultivated herbs mixed with cultivated grain and pulses, but during scarcity and famine it lives entirely on the former. In this kind of food some find the causes of leprosy. I have examined all the wild vegetables said by the Government officers to be used by the poor natives and found that the greater number of them must be of easy digestion and all innocuous, but it remains to be ascertained if the prolonged use of these substances can exercise any influence in engendering some morbid state of constitution; and if in times of scarcity good legumes are mixed with diseased grain, &c. It is a fact that all pot herbs, grains, pulses and tubers contain less salt: for example, potatoes and spinach cannot be eaten without salt, perhaps uncultivated leguminous vegetables, which by themselves are innocuous when eaten for a long period without being seasoned with a proper quantity of salt, may lead to the deterioration of the nutrient fluid of the human body ending ultimately in the production of the disease. Dall, good or diseased, may be noxious for the same reasons."

MASONIC INSTALLATION AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JAN. 30.

THE installation meeting of Lodge Hamilton, No. 584, Scotch Constitution, which took place at the Freemason's Hall, Katargaum Gate, Surat, on Saturday evening, the 28th inst., was attended by a large gathering of members, besides visiting brethren of both Constitutions.

The Grand Master, right Wor. Bro. Sir Henry Morland, and a deputation from the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, honoured the Lodge by being present.

The retiring Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. T. Barrett, installed his successor, Rt. Wor. Bro. K. S. Narliman, in a most effective manner, and the new Master afterwards invested his own officers, Rt. Wor. Bro. Dara h Dosabhai and others, with the insignia of the various offices for the ensuing twelve months.

Donations were voted to the Scottish Benevolent Institution, and when the proceedings terminated the brethren adjourned to Mr. Entee's bungalow, where more than forty covers were laid. The usual toasts were drunk, and a very pleasant evening was spent. The brethren separated shortly after 11 p.m., and drove to the station to see Sir Henry Morland the Grand Master off to Bombay.

Credit is due to Bro. Dadabhoy Sorabshaw Munsiff for the excellent manner in which he superintended the banquet. A band was in attendance.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

IN the Bengal Legislative Council the Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill was discussed with a view to the settlement of the clause of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Guru Das Banerji submitted that the scheme of amalgamation would fail to secure the object for which it was intended, which was to improve the sanitary condition of Calcutta. One result of the amalgamation would be that taxation in the suburbs, which was already heavy, would be at least doubled if not trebled, and this increase in taxation would tell so heavily on the poorer classes that it would inevitably drive them to places beyond the proposed boundary less suited to habitation than those where they lived now—places where they would have much less municipal conservancy arrangements than they now had under the Suburban Municipality. The result of this would be that they would have crowded *bustees* springing up under less advantageous circumstances, and thus the evils sought to be remedied would spring up elsewhere.

The Hon'ble Kali Nath Mitter supported the amalgamation scheme as likely to be decidedly beneficial to the suburb.

The Hon'ble Mohendro Lal Sircar opposed the amalgamation, mainly because it would extend the system of underground sewers—a dangerous one on sanitary grounds—to the suburbs.

Sir Henry Harrison pointed out that the death-rate in Calcutta was 34 per mille, whereas in the suburbs it was 38. Care would be taken to keep the tax-gatherer from the doors of the poor.

An amendment proposed by Guru Das Banerji was put and lost, as was also one that the town be divided into twenty-one wards instead of twenty-five.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

YESTERDAY we gave the first portion of Mr. Westland's speech in introducing the Petroleum Bill at the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on Friday. The Hon. member reviewed the financial position in which they had started in the estimates presented last March, and went on to show that they were under an obligation to seek, by improvement of revenue, an amelioration of the condition of the finances of India. He said:—

I know that it may be objected that part at least of the expenditure which was charged in our estimates is of a temporary and special character only; that it is of the nature of capital invested once for all. We have a new province, for the acquisition of which we have to pay large sums of money on account of military and military police charges. We have to fit it out with new roads and new buildings, civil and military: in short, with all the appliances of a civilised administration. It is a country which we hope will ultimately pay even in a purely financial sense, but just at present it imposes upon us, as was shown in the last Financial Statement, a net expenditure which may be stated at Rs. 1,780,000. It may be said of this and of the Rs. 200,000 of frontier roads in the Punjab, that they are a sort of Capital expenditure which we should not charge upon the revenues of the year. But there is really only one logical distinction that we can draw with reference to expenditure of this class. If in respect of any of the expenditure we are now incurring, we calculate that it will produce in future a revenue sufficient to meet the burden of the interest, we may without fear meet it out of borrowed money, because we know that though we refuse to bear the burden now, we throw no burden upon our successors which we do not furnish them with the means of meeting. The financial position of future years will not be the worse for the course of action adopted by us. But in the case of expenditure, whether we call it expenditure on Capital account or on any other account, which will not in future be financially reproductive, we have absolutely no choice left us, but either to meet it out of the revenue of the current year, or by borrowing to throw the charge upon the unincreased revenues of future years; no amount of rearrangement of accounts can alter the fact that it is a charge against the existing scale of revenue either of the present or of future years. It may be a fair question for discussion to what extent we are equitably entitled to throw forward such burdens, and to the extent to which we are so entitled, we may fairly face a deficit and leave it to succeeding years to make it good by contributions which will continue after the expenditure has ceased. But there is assuredly no justification for our throwing forward *the whole* of the burden, and compelling future years to bear a charge to which we contribute nothing ourselves.

But, in distributing the burden between ourselves and future years, we must take into account the whole of the circumstances. The budget standard of Revenue and Expenditure was Rs. 77,450,000, and we have, as just explained, lost Rs. 700,000 of revenue, and added Rs. 720,000 of expenditure; so that we have now Rs. 76,750,000 of revenue to meet Rs. 78,170,000 of expenditure. Even if we admit the division of this last into Rs. 19,80,000 of extraordinary expenditure and Rs. 76,190,000 of ordinary, the result will be that, after providing for our ordinary expenditure, we have a surplus of only Rs. 560,000 to set against the so-called extraordinary expenditure, Rs. 1,980,000. But unfortunately we have, of this last class of expenditure, not only the Rs. 19,80,000 just mentioned, which are inside the revenue account of our Budget Statement, but we have also the following amounts which we have not yet considered, and which are shown among the expenditure charged to loan, namely, about Rs. 750,000 for special defence works and Rs. 1,000,000 for improvement of Railway communication on North-Western Frontier. We have thus a total of unproductive expenditure of Rs. 3,730,000, and there is no doubt that this rate of expenditure will last for two or three years yet. Can it be pretended that we do our duty if we contribute to this large amount no more than Rs. 560,000 out of the current revenue, and throw forward the balance of Rs. 3,170,000 as a burden to be met in future years? And the real state of the case would stand even worse than this, for as we have for the present thrown off the burden of insurance against famine, the Rs. 560,000 is all the contribution we have to offer, both for the chances of famine and for the heavy unproductive expenditure to which I have alluded. I do not think that, on the most selfish reckoning of the account between ourselves and future years, such a policy could be justified.

It is only too likely that future years will have their own burdens to bear. We are a little too apt to talk of our own special burdens as if the financial sky would clear when they passed away, but Indian Financial history shews that they too often passed away only to be succeeded by special burdens of a new kind, and that we should not too easily reckon on future years retrieving a position now lost. There is only one respect in which we have before us a certainty of relief, namely, that the conversion of the 4 per cent. sterling stock into 3½ per cent. stock will, not next year but in the year after that, reduce our interest charges by £260,000 or Rs. 370,000. We may regard this as a partial insurance against farther depreciation, but it is no warrant for our declining to undertake the measures that are necessary to render our present position sufficiently secure.

I have now described the financial position, and the necessity which lies upon us of seeking to improve it by a considerable addition to our revenues. The Council are aware in what direction we have sought the greater part of the remedy, and that on Thursday, January 19th, we used the powers given us by the Legislature to raise the Salt Duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 in Continental India, and from 3 annas to Re. 1 in Burma.

After what was stated here two years ago by Sir Auckland Colvin when introducing the Income Tax Bill, I need not say that it is with the greatest reluctance that the Government finds itself obliged to have recourse to the Salt Duty. The Government in the beginning of 1886, appealed to the Legislature on the ground that before resort was had to a tax which falls on the millions of the poorer classes, it was bound first to obtain a reasonable contribution from the more wealthy. But that having been done, we are now obliged to proceed one step farther, and adopt the measure from which we then were able to escape.

When the Salt Duty, in 1882, was reduced from Rs. 2-14 in Bengal and Rs. 2-8 in the rest of India to Rs. 2, Sir Evelyn Baring wrote thus (*vide* Financial Statement for 1882-83, paragraphs 192 and 201):—

"192. In answering therefore the question of how far we may safely take off taxes in reliance on the Opium Revenue, a great deal depends on the nature of the tax we take off. If we abandon a source of Revenue which involves a permanent and absolute loss of money, and which, moreover, from whatsoever reason it would be difficult, in the event of the Opium Revenue falling, to restore to its former position, then the course would be open to great objection. If on the other hand, we reduce a duty with a fair hope that the reduction will increase consumption, and thus, after a while, recoup for any loss, and if, moreover, the duty can, without any great fiscal disturbance, be re-imposed in the event of the Opium Revenue falling off, then the reduction of taxation would be unobjectionable. The Salt Duty falls within the latter of these two categories."

"201. I have said that, by reducing the Salt Duty, the general financial position will be strengthened. We hope that we shall be able to maintain the duty at R. 2 a maund, and we have at present no reason to suppose that we shall be unable to do so. By a return to a higher rate we should, of course, to some extent at all events, sacrifice the main object we have in view, *viz.*, to afford some relief from taxation to the poorest classes. At the same time I should observe that if any unforeseen circumstance, such as a heavy fall in the value of silver, takes place, and if, at the same time, the reduction in the Salt Duty does not result in any considerable increase in the consumption of salt, it would be open to us to return temporarily to a higher rate. This is an expedient to which the Government would have recourse with great reluctance. However, to the possibility of its adoption, for it is clear that should an emergency arise of a nature to diminish our other sources of Revenue or to increase our Expenditure, we shall be in a better position to meet it if the Salt Duty is R 2 a maund than if it were levied at a higher rate."

The circumstances under which Sir E. Baring said that the Government might find it necessary to increase the salt duties have now been realised. The value of silver has heavily fallen; the rupee was 20*d.* when Sir Evelyn Baring wrote; it is 17*d.* now. The opium revenue has failed; for it was then Rs. 9,300,000, and we now put it at Rs. 8,600,000.

The following statistics, which exclude the figures relating to Burma, may be given as shewing the consumption of salt and the duty paid on it. The figures are for the sixteen years ending 1886-87; and it may be added that the first nine months of 1887-88 shew only a very small advance over the same period of 1886-87:—

Year.	Consumption in thousands of Maunds.		Salt duty in thousands of Rs.
1871-72	23,230		5,723
1872-73	22,833	average 22,677	5,902
1873-74	22,918		5,876
1874-75	23,182		5,906
1875-76	24,720		5,874
1876-77	24,557		5,985
1877-78	24,676		6,189
1878-79	25,205		6,511
1879-80	27,071		6,910
1880-81	26,660	average 26,963	6,751
1881-82	27,158		6,976
1882-83	28,720		5,729
1883-84	29,169		5,815
1884-85	30,746		6,129
1885-86	30,081	average 30,820	6,003
1886-87	31,633		6,338

It may be noted, with reference to these figures, that reckoning upon the averages above shewn, we may divide the whole into two periods. During the earlier of these, which preceded the reduction of duty in 1882, the rate of increase of consumption averaged annually 2·2 per cent.; while since the reduction of duty the annual increase has averaged 2·7 per cent.

The figures shew also that the extra duty of eight annas may be expected to bring in an extra revenue of Rs. 1,600,000, and considering the improvement in all means of communication and the generally improved condition of the people, we may reasonably hope that the burden of a duty of Re. 2·8 will not now have any effect in restricting the rate at which the consumption is increasing.

The case of Burma is different from that of the rest of India. The duty there has been three annas only, and as the Government of India were bound by treaty to permit salt to enter Upper Burma at a very low rate of duty, it was practicably impossible, while that treaty was in force, to levy in the shape of Salt-tax, from the people of Lower Burma, the same contribution which was paid by the inhabitants of the rest of India. Another reason used to be urged in the same direction, namely, that the capitation tax in Burma—or rather the capitation system of assessing Land Revenue—took to some extent the place of the Salt Tax in Continental India. It is very difficult to draw comparisons between the burdens of taxation in the various

for famine insurance and are throwing forward Rs. 1,50,000 of financially unremunerative expenditure, namely, the present annual outlay on special defences to our Harbours and Frontiers, and on Military Railways on our North-West Frontier.

The Hon. Mr. Steel said he would postpone any observations to a later stage of the bill.

The Hon. Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji said that he had no notion that the Hon. the Financial Member, in moving for leave to introduce a bill for imposing a customs duty on petroleum, would take occasion to place before the Council a statement of the financial position of the Government of India. As a nonofficial member of His Excellency's Legislative Council, he wished it to be understood that without careful examination of the statement and all the arguments with which the Hon. the Financial Member had supported his figures, he was unable to say whether his reasons and the details he had submitted had his full concurrence. The additional duty upon salt, which His Excellency the Viceroy in Council had lately imposed by an executive order, had given the Government of India about £1,500,000, and it was at the same time a measure which had given very general satisfaction as one which would not touch to an appreciable extent even the poorest in the land. If more money was wanted he thought they should look in the direction of the import duties. There might be reason why they should not try to re-impose any import duty upon cotton, twist yarns and cotton piece-goods, which once gave the Government of India a very large revenue, but he should think that petroleum was rather an insignificant article of commerce. The total value of the article imported to the country barely came up to a million sterling, and they should also remember that it was one of those articles which had found their way to the homes of the poorest people in the land. Any duty imposed upon it would thereby touch even the poorest classes. There were other articles, such as hardware and metals, which were imported to this country to a very large extent. If he was not mistaken, metals to the value of more than eight million sterling were imported annually into this country, and about two millions worth of hardware were also imported to this country. A duty upon either of these articles would not touch the poorest classes. He submitted these facts to the consideration of the honourable members of the Council and the Hon. the Financial Member.

The Hon. Mr. Westland said that the observations which the last speaker had made tended rather to open out the question, which he deliberately avoided taking up, namely, that of the import duties generally. It seemed to him that, whatever might be the objections to the removal of the import duties at the time—and he knew there were several people, especially those connected with commerce in the country, who thought that the removal of those duties was not called for—it seemed to him that the fact of the import duties having gone rendered it practically impossible for the Government to re-impose them. As regarded the proposal that, leaving the cotton duties alone, they should impose a duty upon hardware, he had only got to say this, as he had said before, that the question of an import duty was one which it was very difficult, for many points of view, to take up, and that, as petroleum offered itself in a very easy manner to the production of a small duty, they had only at present made a proposal to impose an import duty on it, without going further.

He fancied that next Friday they should have some more observations regarding the possible sources of revenue, and he thought it was better for him to reserve till that day any observations which he had to make on the general question of raising revenue.

He would take the opportunity of making observations with reference to the procedure which had been adopted by the Government in raising the salt duty the other day; because he had seen some observations made in the newspapers to the effect that the Government was not justified in resorting to what was considered as an extraordinary means of imposing the duty, *viz.*, issuing a sudden executive order raising a revenue of one-and-a-half millions. He thought they were justified in saying, in the first place, that the legislature having given them a definite mode of imposing the salt duty, it was not open to the Government of India to attempt any other procedure. To announce the imposition of an increased duty beforehand would only have disarranged the whole trade. If they were to announce to people who were engaged in the salt trade that the duty of two rupees, which was at present levied, was at some further date to be raised to two rupees and eight annas, the only result would be that they would disorganise the whole trade. Everybody would make a rush to at once clear out the whole of the salt they could possibly get, and the result would be that a great part of the duty which they intended to impose would be evaded. It was always advisable in the case of the imposition of a new tariff duty that the whole thing should be done suddenly and at once, so that every person might as far as possible be placed upon precisely the same footing of equality.

His Excellency the President said:—I do not think it necessary at this stage of the proceedings to trouble the Council with any special observations in regard to the motion before it, but I cannot help expressing my extreme satisfaction at hearing from our honourable colleague, Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji the expression of his opinion that the recent increase which we have made in the salt duty has met with approval. Representing so fully as he does the views of the intelligent and educated native community of India, that expression of opinion on his part is extremely valuable. Of course it is with extreme reluctance that any one in my position can give his consent to any increase to the burdens of the people of India. Unfortunately it has now become my lot, upon to several occasions, to be compelled to add to the taxation of the country. But in justification of this hard necessity it will be sufficient for me to remark that since my arrival in India, owing to the depreciation in the price of silver, the loss to the Government has increased year by year by £1,000,000. The loss in 1884-85, when I first took up the reins of the Government, amounted to £3,400,000; in 1885-86 it amounted to £4,400,000; in 1886-87 to £5,400,000; in 1887-88 to £6,200,000. But even in the presence of these growing embarrassments, I would certainly have been unwilling to have agreed to the increase to the salt-tax had it not been, as Mr. Westland had himself clearly explained to the Council, that a somewhat unexpected loss of revenue has declared itself during the last year under two other heads, namely, the fall in the price of opium and the fall in the railway receipts. As the Government would not have been in a position to submit to the Council on other grounds that those, perhaps, of too sanguine conjecture that any improvement would take place under these heads in future years, it became obviously our duty to at once strengthen our financial position. Once embarked upon that course it was evidently both desirable and reasonable that we should inaugurate such a financial policy as would place us in receipt of a reasonable and satisfactory surplus. By an executive measure which we adopted a few days ago, and by the bill which is now about to be introduced into the Council, I trust that this satisfactory result will be obtained. I am glad that my hon. friend Mr. Westland has noted the circumstances under which the Government was induced to issue a *Gazette* notification raising the salt duty. In acting as we have done we have acted in accordance with the instructions of an Act of Parliament which placed us in possession of those powers which we have placed in motion. To have adopted any other course would have been as improper as it would have been unwise. To have given a kind of notice which some people seem to have desired, would have been merely to have benefitted a certain number of individuals at the expense of the community at large. I can quite understand that my hon. Colleague Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji should have felt himself—and in that respect he has merely expressed what I am sure are the feelings of his colleagues—unable at this stage of the proceedings to enter into any of those larger questions of finance which my hon. friend Mr. Westland has brought to the notice of the Council. But I hope that he will appreciate the desire of the Government of India, by the course which it has adopted, by the full and ample financial statement on financial topics which Mr. Westland has made in reference to this special bill, to profit by the skill and the advice of those eminent gentlemen I see around me, who are so capable of making observations on those subjects which are likely to be of the greatest interest and importance. The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Westland then introduced the Bill, and, in doing so, said the bill, as hon. members would see, consisted of two sections: The first made a formal addition to the schedule imposing import duties under the Indian Tariff Act of 1882. In that schedule they had adopted the definition of petroleum which was given in the Petroleum Act, and it would be seen that their proposal was to impose an *ad-valorem* duty of five per cent. The second section had for its object to make perfectly clear the manner and extent to which it was proposed the duty should be brought into operation. Section 37 of the Sea Customs Act had the effect, in reference to articles on which the existing duty was raised, to exempt from increased duty those articles in respect of which port clearance had already been granted; that was to say, which were in course of import, but which had not yet passed the Custom House. This section, they were advised, did not, as a matter of law, operate in the case of petroleum, because the duty on petroleum was not raised, but was a new duty which was to be imposed. But if the first proviso of section 34 did apply to petroleum, then they were of opinion that they ought to specifically provide that it ought not to do so. The operation of section 37 was practically to give to people who happened to be in possession of petroleum at sea advantage, which was an advantage gained at the cost of the State, whereas every other person as the owner of petroleum had got to pay the duty. Those who had the advantage of possessing a certain amount of petroleum at sea obtained the advantage of landing it free. It seemed to them unnecessary, if they did wish to raise a tax on petroleum, that they should wait three months to put on the tax, and therefore they proposed to the Council that the proviso of section 37 shall not apply in the case of the imposition of a duty upon petroleum. At the next meeting of the Council he should move that this Bill be taken into consideration with the view of having it passed if the Council approved on the same day.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCANDALS.

At Lahore, on Friday morning, the inquiry into the scandalous irregularities connected with the Punjab University examinations was resumed.

Messrs. Elliot and Kiernander, the Commissioners, took their seat this morning at 10-45, when Mr. Parker called the tenth witness for the prosecution, Mahbub Abdul Rahman, a mukhtar of Jullundar. Witness said:—"The examination in December 1885 was my last chance to pass for a pleadership. Those who passed in 1886 did not get their licenses from the Chief Court. Three of us Mahomedans and some Hindus came to Lahore at the end of November 1886 prior to the examination. It was then commonly said that questions were to be got hold of beforehand, and so Pirdad Khan made an arrangement with Gunda Singh as to this matter, but it failed. In January we were returning from Lahore to Jullundur and met Gunda Singh at the railway station. Pirdad Khan knew Gunda Singh, and introduced Umar Baksh and me to him. Gunda Singh showed us our names written on a piece of paper, and said Mr. Larpent had sent him and we were to arrange with him. He demanded Rs. 2,000 from each of us, and said unless we paid we should not pass. He also said we were to arrange our terms with him. We settled nothing then, as we did not trust Gunda Singh."

Witness then went on to say that he came to Lahore a few days after this alone to see Mr. Larpent, and bargained through Gunda Singh for the three of them, Pirdad Khan, Uma Baksh and himself, for Rs. 1,500 each. Continuing, witness said:—"I said I would settle it in presence of the Sahib, and nothing else would satisfy me. Gunda Singh told Mr. Larpent about the three of us, and I asked the Sahib and he said: 'Bring the money.'"

Witness then went on to say that he and Umar Baksh were prepared with their money, but Pirdad Khan was not. He and Umar Baksh paid their money over to Mr. Larpent, giving Gunda Singh Rs. 100 each for himself as he asked for it:—"On the 9th of March the results came out. Mr. Chatterji's results had been published previously, in which we had all three passed, but seeing we had failed after all we went to Mr. Larpent's house, when Mr. Larpent paid us our money back."

This witness's cross-examination produced no new features except that he drew a plan of Mr. Larpent's house to show the position of the room in which the money had been repaid.

Mr. Larpent admitted the plan was fairly correct as to some particulars, but not as to others.

Mr. Parker regretted to say he was unable to produce Umar Baksh, one of the Jullunder group, for examination. He had received a telegram from the Deputy Commissioner of Jullunder to say Umar Baksh was too sick to attend, and the prosecutor had sent a telegram to try and get him sent up.

Gokul Chund was next called, and deposed that he believed Gunput Rai could, with the assistance of his uncle Humam Das, who was Superintendent of the Accountant-General's Office in Lahore, manage to purchase question papers before the examination. Witness did not get any questions himself. He gave evidence as to the way in which the examination was conducted, and spoke as to irregularities which had taken place. Candidates had books in their hands where they sat writing their answers, and these were allowed to put their books on their tables. He could not say exactly how many examinees there were: there might have been 140 or 150. Mr. Bates supervised them, walked about among them, and sometimes sat at the table reading a newspaper. Continuing, witness said:—"I was told one question beforehand by one Munshi Ram, relating to the Privy Council, and was told two other questions by Dinga Singh." Witness found these questions were down in the question papers. From this he concluded the papers had got out.

The cross-examination of this witness was corroborative of his examination.

Mr. Parker then produced Sandagar Mall, who had been sent for with reference to the Jhang group of evidence in case the Commission desired to examine him. Mr. Larpent offered no objection. Witness spoke to Ram Ditta Mall coming to him and telling him that he, Ram Ditta, was having a document written and wanted him to have it drawn in his name. Ram Ditta said it was from Mr. Larpent, and witness was to recover it from that gentleman.

In cross-examination witness said he had never had any dealings with Mr. Larpent, either directly or indirectly through another person.

Examined by the Court, witness said he waited until he signed the document and did not remonstrate with Ram Ditta Mall for drawing the note in his (witness') name. Witness did not refuse to realise it.

The prosecution here called the first witness of the Kasur group of evidence, Gosain Jodha Ram, a mukhtar of Kasur, who gave evidence as follows:—He was a resident of Jandiala Sher Khan in the Gujranwala district, but had practised at Kasur since this time last year or so. He passed the Mukhtars' examination in 1888. He was first examined about this matter by Rai Thandi Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kasur—he believed some time early in June, but he could not give date. After that, on the 5th June, he was questioned by a Sub-Committee at Lahore, but before that he had seen Mr. Coldstream, the Commissioner, about the 1st or 2nd of June. He had prepared for the Pleaders' examination, but only went up in December 1886. He came to Lahore in November 1886 to get ready, and thought he could pass on his own merits. Four or five days later he met Gunda Singh, whom he had known at Gujranwala, where he (witness) had been Jail Clerk and Gunda Singh's brother, Sunt Singh, was Treasury Clerk. Witness was on good terms with Sunt Singh, so when he met Gunda Singh in Lahore he spoke to him, and Gunda Singh told him, on hearing that witness was an examination candidate, that their meeting was fortunate, as he, Gunda Singh, could get witness passed, but that without his assistance and some money it was impossible, and that Mr. Larpent, the Registrar, in whose hands it lay, was his friend. Witness at first said he had studied hard for three years, and could not spend money on trying to get through, but he said that even thirteen years' study would avail nothing without money. Witness asked after Sunt Singh, who was then at Lahore, and arranged to go next day and see them both. He did so, and Sunt Singh confirmed what Gunda Singh had said. They demanded Rs. 2,000 to arrange the matter. Witness insisted on being satisfied by an interview with Mr. Larpent, and said he would consider the matter. After a couple of days witness went back to Gunda Singh, and asked to be taken to Mr. Larpent by arrangement. They met at Gunda Singh's the same evening, and drove to Mr. Larpent's in company with a third person whom witness did not then know, but whom Gunda Singh addressed as "master." They drew up outside Mr. Larpent's compound near some mounds.

They then got an interview with Mr. Larpent, who satisfied witness, and told him to give the money to Gunda Singh. Witness wrote to his brother about the money, and getting no answer telegraphed on the morning of the 5th December 1886. His munshi Bahadur Chand arrived that evening with Rs. 2,000, of which Rs. 1,500 was paid the same day to Gunda Singh. In January one examiner published the results of his examination. Witness saw he had failed, and on his interviewing Mr. Larpent that gentleman said only Rs. 1,000 had reached him, that witness would pass all right, and that if he didn't the money would be returned. Witness was not satisfied, but went away. When the full results were out he pressed for his money, and got a pro-note in Devi Dial's name for Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Larpent, who placed it with Gunput Rai, who was present. Not being paid as agreed, witness again saw Mr. Larpent with Gunput Rai, got Rs. 200 in two notes, and a pro-note for Rs. 800 in the name of Balmokand Gunput Rai kept the pro-note, which witness got only on the 5th June, when he showed it to Messrs. Powell and Coldstream, and it was filed.

Gokal Chand, brother of the last witness, confirmed his story, and stated that the money had been got from Sunt Ram, who held a bond.

Sunt Ram, banker, confirmed this story, and produced the bond and his account books which proved what he said to be true.

Bahadur Chand, munshi, proved that he brought the money from Kasur to Lahore and saw Rs. 1,500 paid to a Sikh whom he afterwards identified amongst a crowd in Court. The bond, dated 4th December, 1886, and the books fixed the date. The payments were endorsed on the back, and the endorsement contained the numbers of the notes repaid.

Devi Dial and Balmokand, of Lahore, corroborated Jodha Ram by saying that he had told them respectively at the time about the notes having been drawn in their names.

The above comprises the evidence taken at the sittings on Friday and Saturday.

Valuable Discovery For the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Bhownagar, which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, brought in a general cargo and forty-seven passengers on deck from Bhownagar.

The s.s. Walviston, 1,135 tons, from Barrow, Commander W. Edwards, arrived in Bombay on Monday evening last, laden with a cargo of rails for the G. I. P. Railway Company.

The Anchor line steamer Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain R. Poland, arrived in port the evening before last, laden with a cargo of 4,915 tons of coals, from Cardiff (January 6), as per orders.

The B. I. steamer Pachumba, Captain J. B. Mackay, which arrived in port yesterday morning from Karachi and Coast ports, laden, and had the following passengers on board:—Captain J. A Magenis, Mr. Duncan McBean, Deputy-Surgeon-General W. C. Cater, I.M.S., Mr. D. Reynolds, Sirdar Mahomed Nasirkhan, three native officers, 3rd Bombay Infantry; and 170 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

31st January, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore	2430	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Armenia	2318	G. Read	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Ganges	2115	E. Stewart	C	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Orion	1933	P. Mattiassi	E	J. Jamal & Co.
„ Wivenhoe	1225	R. D. Clark	F	Boyts, Craig & Co.
„ Apollo	2088	J. Douglas	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Niagara	2044	J. M. Conochie	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Brookfield	1569	Reynolds	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ W. Hall	2240	J. Verelli	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Walviston	1135	W. Edwards	N	Curseties and Eduljee.
„ Kt. Errant	2286	J. J. G. Mathews	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Europa	1432	R. Jones	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Ganges	1490	D. Roberts	Q	Boyts Craig & Co.
„ Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe		Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commanders	From.
30	Walviston (s)	Edwards	Barrow, Dec. 23.
31	Iran (s)	Poland	Cardiff, Jan. 6.
31	Pachumba (s)	MacKay	Karachi.
31	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Mamoody	Nakoda	Dhambane.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Orion, for Mossowah and Aden.
„ Ganges, for China and Australia.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar,

The Schooner Diamante, Nakoda, cleared last evening for Cutch Mandvie.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 30.

For London.

Ganges s.—9 bales skins, Muncherji Shapurji; 37 bales skins, H M Joosub and Co; 9 bales skins, M Carim; 5 bales skins, M J Joomabhai and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, K Lukmidass and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, The Bo Co Ld; 11 bales woolen rugs, Hyein and David; 70 cwts deer horns; J M Romtools; 50 bales hemp, Lowji Jairam.

Cathay s.—220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1600 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 11 bales skins, J H Jamal; 50 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For Hull.

Apollo s.—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 848 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 1,124 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Antwerp.

Niagara s.—2,001 cwts groundnuts, The Bo Co Ld; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Owen and Okell; 450 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Havre.

Aulona s.—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 198 cwts mustard seed and 1,999 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co; 180 cwts sandal wood, F Hurst; 375 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Marseilles.

Brookfield s.—2,358 cwts gingelly seed, 300 cwts castor seed, and 176 cwts Zanzibar copra, C. C. Jassowalla; 2,250 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

European s.—2,000 cwts mowda seed, and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

Brookfield s.—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Singapore s.—53 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste.

Kt. Errant s.—220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Venice.

Kt. Errant s.—100 bales cotton, The Bo. Co. Ld.

For Calcutta.

Chinwara s.—202 bales cotton, R. Luchmandass; 194 bales cotton, C. R. Sethna; 194 bales cotton, H. Amoolukchand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 30.

Monk, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lan Fus, on Station leave, from Neemuch.

Gates, Dpy Surg-Genl, Bo, IMS, from Inspection duty, from Bhuj.

DEPARTURES.—January 28.

Begbie, Lieut, Bo, 2nd East York Regt, on duty, to Aden.

January 31.

Chase, Capt, 28th Bo Infy, on duty, to Baroda.

Griffith, Lieut, Mad, 2nd Bedfordshire Regt, on duty, to Bellary.

Stockley, Capt, 16th Bgl Cavy, from leave, to Jullander.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 1st February, 1888.

1. There will be a Sword Drill for Officers at 5-30 p.m. at the Volunteer Club on Thursday, 2nd February. Officers attending the class are requested to bring their swords.

2. A Proficiency Class will be held at 6 p.m. at the Volunteer Club on Thursday, 2nd February.

3. The following promotions will take effect in "K" Company, Cadets, from this date:—

To be Sergeants.—Corporal C. Spooner, Lce-Corporal W. Leggat, and Cadet A. Cooper.

To be Corporals.—Cadet J. Fido, and Cadet E. Catheral.

To be Lce-Corporals.—Drummer F. Reid and Cadet F. MacCormack.

4. It is notified that there will be a Brigade parade this day at 7 a.m.

5. There will be a Church Parade of the B. V. R. Corps on Sunday next, the 5th instant. Fall in front of the Ghymkhana at 5-15 p.m. Red uniform with helmet and side arms to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-45 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors.

Bombay Light Horse.

6. There will be Riding school for all hands on Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m. Swords, military bridles and head ropes to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. Hodgkinson, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th January, 1888.

Means of observations at	8 a.m.	10 a.m.	2 p.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·023			
Temperature of the air	71·3			
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1			
Dew Point	61·3			
Relative humidity of air	74·5			
Amount of cloud, sky (thoroughly sky clouded = 10)	0·0			
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	81·3			
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	65·1			
General Direction of Wind	NNE. NE. ENE. WNW.			
Velocity of Wind in miles	MNW. NNE.			
Average rate of wind in miles per hour	9·9			
Rain in inches or hundredths	0·00			

"HOW NOT TO DO IT."

A correspondent sends us the following cutting from the *Christian World*, which he asks us to republish as of interest to Bombay readers. We comply with the request though we are reluctant to depart from the wholesome rule of avoiding anything that appears to trench on religious controversy. In this case, however, it will be seen that the rule does not apply, for the mission which forms the subject of the communication to the *Christian World* had for its object to attract the attention of the sinful, and many of whom do read secular journals. Colonel Oldham and the Rev. G. C. Grabb have not dealt with men and women of their own persuasion, but rather with the general public, who are designated as "heathen," the epithet being applied to Hindus and "nominal" Christians with equal impartiality. The "heathen" have a full right to hear something of the views and methods which the two gentlemen in question deem suitable to their case.

Here is what "A Bombay correspondent" writes to the *Christian World*:—

The Wrong Sort of Missioner.

Early this year it was announced that the Church Missionary Society intended to send out a band of missioners, two and two, to visit all the places in India and Ceylon where Christian work is going on under the Society's direction. The object was, first of all, to strengthen the faith and stimulate the zeal of the native churches and of Christian workers among the heathen, and all the others of us who are endeavouring to lead Christian lives. But the mission was also intended for educated English-speaking heathens and those other practical heathens the Christians whose Christianity is confined to going on Sunday evening to the fashionable church at their station. For an effect upon these two latter classes it was felt by many, here at least in Bombay, that a very great deal depended upon the personality of the missioners. The two former classes would undoubtedly be benefited by any preaching of the Word in the form familiar to them, with all the impressiveness of new and special channels. But for the others, if they would not hear Moses and the prophets—the missionaries and others who daily and hourly seek to win their attention—neither would they be persuaded by the self-same message from the mouths of the Rev. G. C. Grubb and Colonel Oldham, the two missioners destined for Western India. To reach these classes the missioners should speak from a broader platform than do most of those who labour among us at present. What infinite good, real missionary good, might not be done by a preaching which, while enforcing, first of all, in the front, in the chief place, in a rank far beyond all else, the fundamental evangelical truths of Christianity, should at the same time take its stand on the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men, bringing Christianity into everyday social and political life, and presenting it to the educated heathen as their sole possible regenerator, not only individually, but socially, politically, and in every way; to nominal Christians as obliging them to be upright merchants, honest lawyers, public-spirited officials, useful women; to both races and specially to Europeans, as enforcing the duty of brotherliness even towards those of another colour, since are all children of one Father. Natives know nothing of Christinity in these aspects, and it is time they should. They are groping about after social and political reform, and who knows what might not be the effect of their discovering the true guide in Christianity.

What has been the event? The missioners, so long the subject of our most earnest prayer for an abundant blessing on their work, have come and preached their mission here in Bombay, and have gone on to other appointed scenes of their labour. I write as one who longed and prayed from the bottom of his heart for a manifestation of Christianity at their hands which should stir the black depths of heathen and European worldliness, and give a new power to our holy religion in this city and I can only say that my feeling is one of utter disappointment, and that, so far as my personal faith is concerned, it seems as if but a little more of Mr. Grabb would have plunged me into blank unbelief; as it is, I do not think I have for years passed a week in which I felt so utterly disinclined for prayer and for a godly life as that which succeeded the week of the mission. I faithfully attended such of the services as I could, and always at least one daily; but I had perforce to give it up two days before the mission ended, lest the intense antagonism which Mr. Grabb had managed to arouse in my mind should either burst out in some unseemly demonstration of feeling, or make utter shipwreck of my personal faith in our Blessed Lord.

Of course the Christians who are represented by *The Bombay Guardian* consider the mission to have been an eminent success. The Gospel, we are told, was preached "with extraordinary simplicity, plainness, and earnestness," and "the Word has been, in many instances the power of God unto salvation." But to those good people who in their Christian devotion have given up all worldly amusements and enjoyments, an occasion like the present is what a great debate is to a M. P., or a Lord Mayor's feast to a gourmand. What we want to know is the effect of the mission on our keen native intellects, the M. P.'s of some Indian parliament of the future; on our selfish tennis-players and dancers, our ladies who have no thought beyond the world and its fashion, which passeth away. Now, what was there in the mission to influence them, supposing they were there to hear, for the attendance at the services was chiefly of these same excellent religious, with a sprinkling of others?

It started excellently. The simple truths, which every presentation of Christianity must contain, were well and freshly and forcibly put, and could not fail to be effective. True, while Christianity is many-sided, adapted to meet every variety of human character and receptivity, Mr. Grubb had only one string on which to harp: "Receive Christ, yield yourself to Christ, and you will never sin again. If you cannot do this, you are lost." A wider experience tells that this prescription by no means exhausts the resources of Christianity; but Mr. Grubb's enforcement of it, while it was fresh, and he was fresh, was most impressive. But he presently seemed to have exhausted all that he had to say that was fresh, while he still had many discourses to get through. Then, little by little, bitter prejudice and narrowness, hitherto almost hidden, began first to taint, then to dominate, all he said. When not hurling denunciations at things innocent or indifferent, or even profitable, he was now commonplace almost to vulgarity, and positive and dogmatic to a degree closely approaching personal conceit and even profanity. Oppressed with an overwhelming consciousness of the unwisdom and untrustworthiness of what you now heard, you forgot the good lessons he had at first impressed upon you; or, if you remembered them, it was only with a mistrust engendered of your ever-increasing dissatisfaction.

The Bombay Guardian says: "Like John the Baptist, Mr. Grubb has a keen perception of what is lacking and what is amiss in the piety of the day, and like him he is unsparing in his exposure and faithful delineation of the things that stop the way of the Lord. Doubtless some have been offended, for it cannot be but that offences will come when truth takes the place of conventionality, and when Scripture is delivered from its popular glosses."

But what if Mr. Grubb has shown himself narrow-minded and even silly in his judgment of what the things are that stop the way of the Lord? What if he have shown himself utterly incapable of any but a purely conventional idea of the Gospel, full itself of popular glosses, which obscure the pure light of truth to the heathen and unconverted?

If your experience is not that of those who can receive Christ once for all, and thereafter live a happy life of perpetual victory over sin; then, since your experience differs from Mr. Grubb's, you must be an unrepentant sinner: Mr. Grubb alone knows what Christianity is, and if you have not gone through the only experience he knows of, the fault must be with you—you are not sincere, you are yet in your sins! You must not think; thought is sin for you! Mr. Grubb and those who agree with him have thought for you, and alone know the true meaning of what Christ has said to us, and you must do what they prescribe, or be damned in the fire of hell everlasting! This is what Mr. Grubb's message seemed to me to be, and I hardly think conceit and profanity are too strong names for it.

And such thinking as his is! Such a circumscribed view of God's dealings with men, such narrow prejudices, such wresting of Scripture, such joining of texts which God has not joined, such quotation as authorities of utterly irrelevant texts. The teaching is truly that of John the Baptist rather than of Christ: Come out of the world, you must not associate with those who are presumably sinners; neglect everything except what Mr. Grubb thinks good for your soul. Society, politics, the common interests of your country, of the human race, leave them all alone lest you imperil your soul; no amusements for you, they are sin; no social enjoyment for you, it is dangerous. In our selfish desire to be saved we are to stifle all our natural gifts and abilities, tastes and aims; we are not to make them Christ's, but to give them up.

I have said Mr. Grubb's judgments were silly. I will give two instances out of many to justify the assertion. One day he went out of his way to base upon the fact of our Lord addressing Zaccheus by name as an individual an attack upon those who write, in "atheistic" magazines, of the solidarity of the human race. "Beware of those who use such words," he cried, "Jesus will none of them," and then he proceeded to explain that he did not know what the word meant, and did not wish to. I have not an idea what he imagined it to mean, but he truly had no idea of its real meaning or he would have gone for Colonel Oldham, who, amusingly enough, immediately afterwards dilated on the brotherhood of mankind, in expressing his pleasure, in addressing a mixed audience of Europeans, and Parsis and Hindus. Could anything have been sillier than this specimen of Mr. Grubb's antics? Again, on another day, he delivered himself of a violent and repeated attack upon modern thought and even upon ordinary education, so furious and so unconditional that I almost got up and went away as a protest.

I cannot believe that this mission will have any power of Christianisation of India, so far as the educated classes go. We have plenty already here of that form of Christianity, which apparently holds religion to consist in teaching in Sunday school and abstaining from spirituous liquor and is not merely Manichean but other-worldly selfish, exclusively individual. Its results are not equal to the labour bestowed. Mr. Grabb only hashes it up afresh, and the outcome will be the same as before. I rejoice that existing Christians should, many of them, be able, as they are, to announce that they have received a blessing from this mission. But other classes will not be reached, and India will not be Christianised, till our missioners and missionaries alike preach another gospel than that of instantaneous conversion, selfish individualism, and hell-fire, which is all Mr. Grabb has to tell us of.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.

M. Eugene Veuillot had on the eve of the Pope's Jubilee an audience, or rather an interview, with his Holiness, which lasted half an hour. This very able controversialist is the brother of the still more richly endowed Louis Veuillot, and was accompanied by his son, Pierre, who also wields a strong, yet finely-pointed pen. The audience was fixed for six in the evening, and M. Veuillot had only to wait two minutes in the antechamber when they were shown into the presence room, and as they were making their first genuflexion the Pope, speaking in French, cried, "Behold Eugene Veuillot, and behold also Pierre. Come hither, come hither." He encouraged them to hasten through the second and third genuflexions, and when they had kissed his foot, not only said how happy he was to see them, but told them with fatherly benignity to rise, and, pointing to a chair on his right and another on his left, to be seated. "O most holy father!" exclaimed the elder visitor. "Sit down," repeated his Holiness. This order was obeyed, and then the Pope entered into conversation.

He encouraged his two visitors to persevere in the line they are following, which is conformable to the instructions he has given to the Catholic Press. M. Eugene Veuillot answered, "Most holy father, we always have tried and mean ever to go on trying to serve the Church above all things, and to follow the Pope's commands." His Holiness was pleased to say that he knew this, and to exhort them to be for ever devoted to the Church. The highest honour was to be called upon to fight for her, and there was no such good battlefield as the press. Laymen were precious auxiliaries, and by uniting under one head and in a spirit of obedience would multiply their strength. Then turning to M. Veuillot, jun., he said, "And you also I have noticed are in this path, and keep this aim before you. I am satisfied with what you have done, for I read what you write. Fight for the Church. It is not a forlorn hope that you are engaged in. Is not all you now see an earnest of triumph? You see what homage is paid to the captive Pontiff, and generous Catholic France takes a worthy part." The Pope then spoke for about a quarter of an hour of the noble past and the sad present of France and his hope in her future. She was in a painful position; but she had such great resources that he was justified in hoping everything, and was confident that she would rise again to her old place in Christendom. "What an influence," he exclaimed, "a Catholic France would have on the world!" He then came to particular points, and spoke of the importance of the school question. If the French Catholics had the perseverance of the Belgians they would conquer. No nation had done so much for the Pope as France, despite her actual state. The 2,000 pilgrims, headed by the Comte de Mun, were splendid—they had such ardent faith, such ethusiasm. The Pope was much gratified with their conduct, and was sorry not to be able to pass with them the eve of the Jubilee. This topic exhausted, he touched on the general state of Europe, in doing which he showed himself an old-fashioned Tory. The Pope lamented the revolutionary spirit which ferments in so many States, the heads of which are affiliated to the Freemasons. These ills he had fought in past Encyclicals, and he was going to prepare two other ones dealing with Socialism, the license of the Press, and the great power of universal suffrage, which he thinks so terribly menacing. He would also define points on which good Catholics have confused, and even dangerous ideas. Are we from the context to infer that the Duke of Norfolk and the United States have brought round the Pope to condemn Mr. Henry George, and the Plan of Campaign? The Pope finally blessed his visitors, and asked them if they had no objects of piety which he might bless also, and touch with his hand before dismissing them. He asked them to present his kind regards to the Comte de Mun.

However backward the Pope may be in judging of universal suffrage, he has shown true greatness of mind in dealing with the Jubilee gifts. The money is to go to St. Peter's treasury, and be chiefly expended in propagandism. The gifts of Sovereigns, as they have an artistic value, are to constitute a special museum at the Vatican. The objects of worship are to belong to the Vestry of St. Peter's, and all the rest are to go to hospitals. An exception will not be made even for the Emperor of Austria's old Tokay, or the Duchesse d'Uze's 1,000 bottles of Veuve Cliquot. The preserved meats, fruits, fish, the delicate edibles of the grocery kind, such as sago, macaroni, tapioca, dates, plums, figs, oils, and wines, are endless. Of the two latter Spain, France, Austria, Algeria, California, and Australia have contributed largely. The Pope has blessed all the donors and their families, and will doubly bless the poor to whom he makes this gift. Some linen blent with gold thread, which was presented by the Catholics of Antrim, is to be used at the communion services in the Roman church which is most attended by Irish pilgrims.

THE EMIGRATION OF RUSSIAN JEWS TO ENGLAND.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

From a letter which has just reached me from a Minsk correspondent it is evident that many of the poor Russian Jews who have during the past twelve months sought domicile and occupation in London, and whose patient and painful struggle to eke out a scanty livelihood in the crowded purlieus of the East-end have called forth the commiseration of their English co-religionists, do not themselves take a hopeless view of their present struggles, no matter how desperate they are to begin with. They, at all events, write to their friends in Russia that the change in their lot is at least prospectively for the better, nor do they, according to my correspondent, who has seen many of their letters from London

NOTICES.

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Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

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TENDERS for the above which is to consist of Welsh Coal only, will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th February.

J. W. BRACKENBURY,
Captain and Senior Officer.

H. M. S. Turquoise, 25th Jan., 1888.

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H. L. NUTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
President of the Committee.

Sargadh, 24th January, 1888.

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The TRANSFER Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st January to 2nd February, 1888, both days inclusive.

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Bombay, 13th January, 1888.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) — IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) — FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	19/	18/6	16/
7 „	22/	17/6	17/
10 „	24/	18/	18/
12 „	25/	19/6	19/
14 „	25/	19/6	19/
16 „	25/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWEL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and on Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF COFFEE.

A QUANTITY of BLACK and REFUSE COFFEE, as well as some good coffee, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1888, at noon, punctually, in Messrs. T. STANES & Co.'s Coffee Works at Coimbatore.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Municipality of Bombay, a CIVIL ENGINEER, to fill the position of ASSISTANT ENGINEER. His duties will be principally in connection with the Drainage Department, and he will be required to possess a thorough knowledge of all theoretical details, in connection with the Construction and Maintenance of Drainage and Sewerage Works, and in addition must have had several years practical experience of Engineering.

The salary is Rs. 700 per mensem inclusive of all allowances. The duration of the appointment will probably be 15 months or thereabouts, but no particular term is guaranteed.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, and must reach him before 2 p.m., on MONDAY, 6th February, 1888.

F. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th January, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1888, for works in construction of Pipe Sewers and Branch Pipe Drains with Syphons, Gully Traps, &c., in the Queen's Road and Girgaum District.

2. Forms of contracts, specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd January, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1888, for works in Cast-Iron Down Pipes and Fittings, Cast-Iron and Zinc Ventilating Shafts, &c., in the Queen's Road and Girgaum District.

2. Forms of contracts, specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer.

Bombay Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd January, 1888.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 6th proximo by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., for Contract for the SUPPLY of MACHINE MADE FLOUR according to Muster, during the official year 1888-89 to the Commissariat Department, at the following Stations :—

Poona.
Satara.
Purandhur.
Kurrachee.
Hyderabad.

The tenders will be received under two classes, one for delivery at Bombay and the other for delivery at the Stations concerned.

Forms of Tender and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 18th January 1888.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET.

SMOKERS
O ARE IN SEARCH OF A REALLY
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their attention drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient guarantee
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER AND HIGH
QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES :
NEUBERG'S "1888" MIXTURE.

Special attention is invited to this latest addition to my well-known brands—a rare combination of the fragrant weed, similar in character to my already celebrated "Golden Block" Mixture, but of a somewhat milder form.

Per 1lb. tin, Rs. 3-12. Per ½lb. tin, Rs. 2.

			Rs. as.
Golden Block Mixture,	per	1lb. tin	3 4
Do do	„	½lb. „	1 12
Golden Leaf Bird's Eye	„	½lb. „	0 14
Virginia Honey Dew	„	½lb. „	1 12
Golden Fleece	„	½lb. „	1 12
Latakia	„	½lb. „	1 12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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MANECKJEE COWASJEE,

COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES,

50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BUILT TO ORDER ON THE LATEST DESIGNS.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, *NEW* AS WELL AS *SECOND-HAND*, BY KESTERTON AND CO., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN LONDON BUILDERS, ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agent on Moderate Terms.

Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Estimates furnished on Application.

THE RIVERSIDE LEVER WATCHES,

ALL RUBY-JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.
THE ONLY ONES OF THIS STYLE IN INDIA.

ACTUALLY
THE BEST TIME-KEEPERS SOLD IN INDIA.
PROCURABLE AT
MANUFACTURERS' OWN PRICE.

30 to 50 per cent. below usual Indian Prices for same quality will be the cost of them.

THE LEADER CAMPAIGN WATCH.
A considerable improvement on original.

Rs. 18-8. **Rs.18-8.**

3/4 Plate Lever movement—Keyless—6 ruby holes—real Nickel-silver case, which wears as white and bright as silver—*Requires no repairing, and will go for long periods* between the necessary cleanings—Medium size, specially strong and most elegant Watch.

Rs. 18-8. **Rs. 18-8.**

THE LEADER CAMPAIGN WATCH.
In Silver Case—10 ruby holes—expansion Balance for Adjustment to temperature.

Rs. 35. **Rs. 35.**

A GEM WATCH.
None but reliable Watches kept in stock, all with Name and Trade Mark.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old—26 Rupees.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army; Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institute.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from the vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Brett's Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

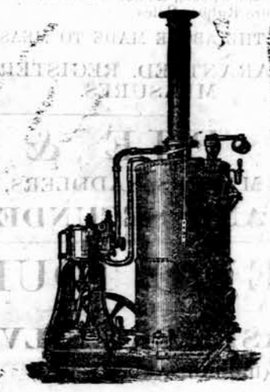
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Store keepers throughout the World.

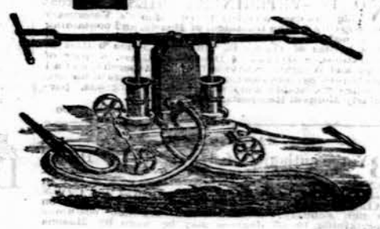
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

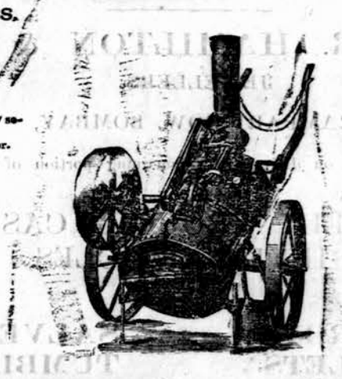
RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

Engineers, Contractors, Iron and Brass Founders, Machinery, Metal and Hardware Merchants.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
NESBIT ROAD IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY METAL MART,
} BOMBAY.







IRON BRIDGES, GIRDERS, BUILDINGS, ROOFING AND STRUCTURAL IRONWORK of all classes designed, manufactured, and erected in any part of India. Rivetting by Hydraulic and Steam Machinery, ensuring accuracy and sound work.

IRON CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, our Foundries being equal to a daily out-turn of sixty tons. Single castings up to thirty tons.

BRASS, GUN METAL, AND PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS to order, either rough or machined.

FORGINGS, IRON AND STEEL, to any size, of high class material and workmanship.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, SPUR AND MORTICE GEARING, manufactured to order.

BULL'S, BELL'S, AND STONEY'S DREDGERS, GRABS, AND EXCAVATORS, for all classes of material.

IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Boilers, Cochran's Patent Vertical, 6 to 20 horse-power.
Horizontal Engines, by Tangyes Limited, and Shanks, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 20 horse-power.
Vertical Engines with Boilers complete, by above makers, 4, 6, and 10 horse-power.
Portable Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, 8, 10, and 12 horse-power.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Tangyes Limited, and J. & H. Gwynne, 4, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
Steam Pumps, Direct Acting, with and without Boilers.
Fire Engines, Shand and Mason's, Steam, also for Manual power, with hose and fittings.
Pulsometers, with and without Boilers.
Pumps, Lift and Force, of all kinds, for Manual and Bullock-power.
Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6 to 9 inch Centres.
Drilling and Screwing Machines, of various sizes.
Mortar Mills, for Steam and Bullock-power, 6, 7, and 8 feet pans.
Crab Winches, Pulley Blocks, Lifting Jacks, and Chains, all sizes.
Cast-Iron Pipes and Sluice Valves, from 2 to 12 inches.
Wrought-Iron Pipes and Water-Supply Fittings, ¼ to 4 inches.

MORTAR AND SOORKI MILLS of improved design, to suit Indian requirements.
SLUICE GATES AND GEARING, and all other appliances for Irrigation and Water Works.
ARCHED FLOORING PLATES (Horbury's Patent), for bridges and fireproof buildings.
LATRINES AND URINALS for Municipalities, &c, of the Crawford, Horbury, and Walton types.
CONSERVANCY AND WATER CARTS, ROAD ROLLERS, &c, as supplied to Local Boards throughout India.
LAMP POSTS, RAILINGS, BRACKETS AND ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS.
COTTON OPENERS, SUGAR MILLS, PRESSES, &C., &C.
GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Bar-Iron, Round, Square and Flat; Lowmoor, Swedish, Hingley's "Netherton Crown Best" and Welsh.
Angle and Tee-Iron, of all ordinary sections.
Plate-Iron, Girder and Boiler qualities.
Sheet-Iron, of various gauges.
Galvanised Corrugated and Plain Sheets, also Ridging, and Roof Fittings.
Fencing Wire, Straining Posts, Gates, &c.
Bolts and Nuts, Rivets, Nails, and all small Stores.
Blacksmiths', Rivetters', and Fitters' Tools, Anvils, Forges, &c.
Pickaxes, Shovels, Powrahs, Drills, and Crowbars.
Portland Cement, Gibb's guaranteed quality.
Asphalte and Bitumen.
Leather and Oxydised Cotton Belting.
Leather, India-Rubber, and Canvas Hose.
Silicate Paints, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Driers, &c.
Carbolic and Sanitas Disinfecting Powder.
General Hardware of all descriptions, &c., &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. THILUM.
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. HIPPACEA.

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" *give certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. Bowden, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMPRESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its affects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a feagrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain. We know of one lady, very high up in social scale, who has found Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable prescriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

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F. Henry

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From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's 3 years of aged enlarged Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

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